

AGAINST HEADACHE AND TOOTHACHE

PRALIN

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Dahlia's Body Found Floating In Yarkon River

By YACOV GALILI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

RAMAT GAN. — The body of 7-year-old Dahlia Elliahu, missing from her home in Ramat Gan since Monday morning, was found floating in the Yarkon River by a press photographer at 3.15 p.m. yesterday.

The body was found 150 metres from the Ramat Gan Stadium. Just as it was being pulled in to watch the Cup Final game.

Dahlia's deranged abductor, Mrs. Aziza Zarka, brought police to the Ramat Gan site. After three days of silence as to the whereabouts of the body, she revealed the location to her nurses in the Bat Yam mental hospital after midnight on Wednesday.

The body was taken to the Abu Kheir Institute of Forensic Medicine, which later reported that it showed no signs of violence.

Mrs. Zarka woke up after midnight in her room in the Bat Yam hospital and tried to strangle herself with her bed clothes. She told the male nurses who restrained her that she could no longer wrestle with her "guilty conscience" and that she was ready to reveal the place "where the girl fell into the river."

The police were immediately notified and in the morning Inspector Tuvia Shimshoni, in the role of a "doctor," accompanied the woman and her nurse to the river-side. Nearby was concealed a group of police investigators. At first, she denied knowing anything, but eventually took the party to the spot where she claimed to have left the child.

Rav-Pakid Y. Ya'acobi and other officers boarded boats and, using the oars, beat through the weeds which choke this part of the river. Just then, a photographer of "Ha'Olam Haseh," Mr. Arie Kershner, who was following the policemen in a hired boat, spotted the body floating in the water.

When this reporter called at the home of the Elliahu family, he found it crowded with friends and relatives who were trying to console the bereaved family. The neighbouring home which had been occupied by the Zarka family was empty and its windows were smashed.

Police officers paid particular tribute to the cooperation of Bat Yam hospital male assistants, Messrs. Y. Murjo and S. Halfon, and the nurse, Miss Segalit Ben-Avit.

In view of the absence of any signs of violence on the child's body, police now believe that Mrs. Zarka pushed Dahlia into the river, the police spokesman said last night. This is merely an assumption, as the only evidence against the woman is her own statement, it was stressed.

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(Adv.)



Pierre Gilbert, outgoing French Ambassador, shown being presented with a silver dish by President Ben-Zvi at a farewell reception at Beit Hanassi in Jerusalem.

Gilbert Leaves For France Today

Jerusalem Post Reporter

M. Pierre Gilbert, the outgoing French Ambassador, is scheduled to leave for France at 10 a.m. on Friday morning (today) from Lydda Airport.

M. Gilbert, who has served for seven years in Israel, will be seen off by Mr. Y. Tsaur, Acting Director-General of the Foreign Ministry; Mr. Maurice Fischer, Assistant Director-General of the Ministry; Knesset Members and senior Government officials.

On Thursday evening, M. Gilbert was the guest of honor at a dinner given by Mr. Shimon Peres, former Director-General of the Defence Ministry, at his home in Tel Aviv. It was attended by Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion; Rav-Aluf Haim Laskov, the Chief of Staff; Aluf Moshe Dayan, former Chief of Staff; Mr. Abba Eban, President of the Weizmann Institute; Mr. Yosef Nahmias, Inspector-General of Police, and Mr. Asher Ben-Natan, Acting Director-General of the Defence Ministry.

The Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Haim Laskov, yesterday presented M. Gilbert with a map showing the different battles of the Sinai campaign. The map is of copper on an olive wood base.

The Ambassador had called on Rav-Aluf Laskov to say goodbye. At his farewell meeting with the Director-General of the Ministry of Defence, Mr. Asher Ben-Natan, M. Gilbert was presented with an "Uzi" sub-machinegun.

Israel to Ask France For Bigger Trade Quotas

By ISRAEL NEUMANN
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — Israel will press for the enlarging of existing quotas and the addition of new ones when Franco-Israel trade negotiations open in Jerusalem next month, it is learned from Embassy sources here.

Israel hopes to alter the present trade ratio, which is three-to-one in France's favour.

France is expected to increase her agricultural imports from Israel next year, while it is hoped that Algeria and the African Republics of the French Community will become important markets for the products of Israel's light industry.

Guinean President Arrives in Moscow
MOSCOW. — President Sekou Toure arrived here on Thursday afternoon from West Germany for a visit of eight days in the Soviet Union. He was greeted by President Voroshilov.

Before he left Germany, a communique issued in Frankfurt said it had been agreed that the constantly growing importance of the African continent should lead to closer cooperation between Guinea and West Germany in a spirit of partnership.

Downed Lebanese Plane Released
The plane, owned by the Contracting and Building Company of Beirut, was piloted by a Briton, John Alexander O'Leary. The passengers were Leslie Doe, a British diver working in Port Said, and his wife, Margaret. Kenneth Allen, an engineer from New Zealand, and Ahmed Kabbani, a Lebanese engineer.

Pilot's Claim
The pilot told reporters that he had left Port Said at 8.30 a.m. and claimed he had been flying inside the international air corridor when he was intercepted by Israeli planes and forced to land. He was also quoted by the Army spokesman as having said that he went off course, probably as a result of instrument failure.

The occupants of the plane went on a sight-seeing tour of Haifa, accompanied by Air Force officers. Kabbani was held under guard at the airport.

India and Indonesia Back Arabs on Refugee Issue

UNITED NATIONS (INA). — India and Indonesia backed the Arab stand in the Special Political Committee on Thursday by calling for repatriation of Arab refugees and rejecting the Hammarskjold plan for their integration in the productive economies of the Middle East.

Speaking in the slow-moving debate on the Arab refugee problem, the Indian delegate, Mr. Chandra S. Jha, insisted that the U.N. must stand steadfastly by the principles of a resolution adopted in 1948, calling for repatriation of the Arab refugees.

Like the Arab spokesman who had preceded him, Mr. Jha virtually ignored other clauses in that same 1948 resolution which offered integration and resettlement of the refugees as alternatives to repatriation.

As to the Hammarskjold proposal, Mr. Jha said its implementation "could bring greater danger to the peace and stability of the Middle East." He also called for continuation of the activities of U.N.R.W.A., whose mandate expires next June 30. He said the U.N. had assumed a certain responsibility for the refugees and it was obvious that it could not now abandon them.

Repatriation Asked
Dr. Ali Sostromidjolo, Chairman of the Indonesian delegation, took a similar course and supported the entire Arab thesis that repatriation is the only valid solution to the problem.

He also opposed the Hammarskjold plan, declaring that "their economic integration in the Arab lands would only increase their concern and lessen their confidence in the United Nations."

Dr. Sostromidjolo also trundled out in a mild manner one of the more vicious anti-Israeli attacks voiced here previously by Ahmed Shukairy of Saudi Arabia, alleging that Israel has been guilty of "expelling" Beduin nomads.

He also supported Saudi Arabia's insistence that the Palestine Conciliation Commission be reactivated but that such revitalization of the waiting for the U.N. to use as a collection agency for Arab property. After listening to these two speakers, the Committee adjourned until Friday morning. As yet, not one neutral delegation has spoken, all of them waiting for some clue to the U.S. attitude. American delegation is still not revealing its hand.

FAO-Arab League Pact Agreed

ROME (Reuters). — The 88-member U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization on Thursday agreed to sign an agreement to "strengthen and expand" its cooperation with the Arab League.

The agreement was approved without a division in a plenary session of the F.A.O.'s biennial conference here after the Israeli delegate Mr. Gideon Rafael had reiterated his country's view that the League's activities in the Middle East made it ineligible for association with the U.N. body.

No other delegates spoke. The French delegate was not present, though he had indicated when the agreement was discussed earlier in a conference committee that he would make further comments on it on Thursday (yesterday).

Israel, in opposing the agreement, said the League operated the machinery of organized economic warfare against her which was inconsistent with the aims and principles of the U.N. Charter.

The terms of the agreement will state that the F.A.O. is concerned only with those activities of the League which fall within the U.N. body's competence.

The 19-nation Arab group will be the fourth inter-governmental organization to be linked formally with the F.A.O. The others are the Organization of American States, the Council of Europe

and the International Office of Epizootics, which deals with animal diseases.

The F.A.O. and the Arab League have cooperated on an informal basis since 1953, but earlier this year the League applied for a formal link-up.

Carver of UNRWA Killed in Car Crash
UNITED NATIONS (INA). — Leslie Carver, Deputy Director of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency, was killed in an automobile accident outside Beirut Wednesday night.

Carver's car collided with a Lebanese armoured car outside Beirut.

Carver, formerly Acting Director of the UNRWA headquarters in the Lebanese capital, had been in charge of UNRWA operations for the last three weeks, as Dr. John Davis, the head of UNRWA, is here to attend the current debate on the Arab refugee problem.

The transfer from Jordan to Israel of some 200 Azawad Beduin was postponed for another few days yesterday afternoon when only 25 Beduin showed up near Be'er Menabeh, ready to cross the border.

Representatives of the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission and U.N. observers waited more than three hours beyond the time set for the transfer, only to be faced with a small number of Beduin who did not seem over-anxious to leave Jordan.

Arab Legion officers explained that they had not managed to round up all the Beduin who were allegedly returning to Israel. After a short consultation on the spot, some eight kilometres north-east of Be'er Menabeh, it was decided to postpone the transfer, which will definitely not now take place before Monday.

This turn of events did not come altogether as a surprise, according to political quarters in Jerusalem, since the Jordan complaint about the alleged expulsion of these Beduin from Israel was regarded from the first as largely a propaganda move.

Adenauer Sees German Unity Up at Summit

LONDON (Reuters). — Chancellor Adenauer of West Germany on Thursday told a press conference on the conclusion of his three-day official visit to Britain that one subject for discussion at an East-West summit would certainly be self-determination for the whole of Germany.

He added: "In that complex of questions is embodied the problem of Berlin."

He held a questioner that his statement did not mean that he would exclude a summit conference with Russia from reaching a possible agreement on Berlin.

Earlier, Dr. Adenauer had said that he and the British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, were in "complete agreement on the political aspect of disarmament" at the conclusion of their private talks here.

Dr. Adenauer was seen off from London tonight by Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, the Foreign Secretary. He was cheered on his departure from Victoria Station by a crowd which sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." The train took him to Gatwick Airport, where he left in a special plane for home.

'Road to Algerian Peace is Found'
MULHOUSE, Eastern France (Reuters). — President de Gaulle said here on Thursday that France had "found the road which leads to peace" in Algeria.

Addressing a crowd of 15,000 in the main square here at the start of his tour of the provinces, Gen. de Gaulle said: "We have recently come successfully through the most serious dangers, the threat of an economic crisis at home, uncertainty about Algeria, and the risk of world war."

President de Gaulle was reported to have turned down a request by his Foreign Minister, M. Maurice Couve de Murville, to have a new summary of French policy on Algeria made in the United Nations.

He was said to have turned down the proposal, made at a Cabinet meeting on Wednesday, because he considered the French policy had been defined in September and he had since publicly reiterated it himself.

'No Israel-W. German Arms Deal'—Baghdad
LONDON (Reuters). — The West German Ambassador in Baghdad assured the Iraqi Foreign Minister at a meeting on Thursday that his Government had not concluded a contract for the purchase of Iraqi arms, Baghdad Radio reported.

The Radio, quoting the Iraqi News Agency, said the meeting between Foreign Minister Hashim Jawad and Ambassador Herbert Richter took place yesterday morning.

An agency correspondent said he had learned that the Ambassador had assured Jawad that there was no truth in reports published in "certain newspapers" about such a contract to buy arms from Israel.

The agency said the Ambassador ascribed the origin of these reports to a contract which was concluded at the beginning of this year for the purchase of some automatic pistols of Israeli make for the West German Army, a contract which expired on fulfillment. The Ambassador assured Jawad that no contract had been concluded since that time and there were no negotiations in progress on this subject.

The agency said Jawad welcomed the assurances given by the West German Ambassador, and added that Iraq "viewed with grave concern any step from any country towards the assistance of Israel or towards the conclusion of commercial contracts with her."

Doctors Remove Kassem's Cast
BAGHDAD (Reuters). — Doctors on Thursday removed the plaster from the left shoulder of Iraqi Premier Abdul Karim Kassem, it was announced here.

Major-General Mohammed Shawaf, the Health Minister, disclosed this to the Iraqi News Agency, according to Baghdad Radio, and said the date for the Prime Minister's discharge from hospital would be announced in a few days' time.

Shawaf, chairman of the panel of doctors who have been treating Kassem for wounds he received in an assassination attempt on October 7, said the Premier was now enjoying excellent health.

He began moving his hand and arm painlessly after the plaster was removed, Shawaf said.

Cabinet Will Strive For Non-Aggression Pacts

Namir-Led Coalition 'In Existence'

TEL AVIV. — The new municipal coalition, with Mr. Mordechai Namir (Mapai) as Mayor, is in effect already in existence, although it will not be made official before Monday or Tuesday.

An agreement signed on Thursday between Mapai and the Progressives will give Mapai 17 supporters in the 31-man Council. Under the agreement, the Progressives will receive a Deputy Mayorship and will head one municipal department, both salaries positions.

During the day, Mapai leaders met with Abud Ha'avoda and Mapai local heads. It is believed that Abud Ha'avoda will receive a Deputy Mayorship while Mapai has been promised only a place on the city management.

Stern's Plans
Mr. Mordechai Stern, who is Managing Director of Rasco, heads the Progressive Party municipal list, but his plans are not yet known. He may resign from Rasco and devote himself entirely to the job of Deputy Mayor; he may divide his time between the two jobs (in which case he would be an unpaid Deputy Mayor); or he may decide to resign from the Council, making way for Mr. Moshe Goldstein as the Progressives' Deputy Mayor.

Abud Ha'avoda's strong opposition to the inclusion of the General Zionists in the municipal coalition has found an echo in the Mapai city faction. Although some individual General Zionist councillors would prefer to be in the coalition, it is believed that the Mapai-General Zionist meeting scheduled for Sunday will bear no fruit.

Another meeting is scheduled for Sunday between the two parties, but the religious questions which had been raised in these discussions "had not been resolved satisfactorily."

Among these issues were Agudat Yisrael's insistence on a national Sabbath law, as well as on laws severely limiting automobiles and totally forbidding the sale of pork.

It is understood that the Council considered as one of the most important issues the question of granting permits allowing certain undertakings to function on the Sabbath. Such permits are issued by a ministerial committee. Agudat Yisrael claims that the granting of these permits violates the Sabbath and deprives "hundreds of religious workers" of employment.

Rabbi Y.M. Levin, M.K., and Mr. B. Mintz, M.K., met yesterday with Mr. Ben-Gurion to discuss Agudat Yisrael's decision, and it is believed that there is still a possibility of coming to terms with them.

It is understood that Agudat Yisrael is also demanding that the Chief Rabbinate should have the decisive word on the "Who is a Jew" registration issue, to prevent more liberal rabbis from being authorized to decide on this matter. The exemption of girls from army service is also one of the Agudat's main demands.

Messrs. Josephthal Govrin and Assaf met yesterday with Messrs. Burg, Warhaftig, Rosenberg and Shohar, of the National Religious Party, to discuss the possibility of the latter joining the Cabinet.

The Mapai representatives emphasized their party's firm intention not to permit the division of the State's secondary schools and institutions of higher education into religious and non-religious trends. They were also firm on the question of Rabbi Y.M. Teitelbaum, the rabbi of the post of Minister for Religious Affairs.

The N.R.P. said later they would not continue the talks with Mapai at present, apparently under the influence of the Supreme Rabbinate Council.

Ex-Minister Held In Ceylon Probe
COLOMBO (Reuters). — Mrs. Vilma Wijewardene, a former Cabinet Minister, and Mr. Dick de Zoysa, elder brother of the Finance Minister, were arrested on Thursday in connection with the Bandaranaike assassination case, police sources reported.

Police said a further arrest was due later, bringing to eight the total number of detainees so far following the assassination in September of Premier Bandaranaike.

Mrs. Wijewardene's last post was Minister of Housing and before that she was Health Minister.

Later, Mr. Sidney de Zoysa, Deputy Inspector-General of Police and another brother of the Finance Minister, denied that he had sought to influence officers investigating the murder. He also denied that the arrests of Mrs. Wijewardene and another "friend" were considered necessary by police, but were obstructed.

Former EOKA No. 2 Quits Makarios Gov't
NICOSIA (Reuters). — Mr. Andonis Georgiades, the Minister of Communications and Works, has resigned from the Cyprus transitional Cabinet led by Archbishop Makarios. It was announced here on Thursday night.

Mr. Georgiades had a price on his head during the Cyprus emergency, in which he served as General "Givras" second in command.

B-G Outlines Basic Principles; Aguda Not Joining 'Now'

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Today's Postbag

The Weather

FORECAST: Fair. Windy at times. High 65, low 45.

| City | High | Low |
|---------------|------|-----|
| Tel Aviv | 65 | 45 |
| Jerusalem | 60 | 40 |
| Haifa | 62 | 42 |
| Beirut | 64 | 44 |
| Amman | 66 | 46 |
| Baghdad | 68 | 48 |
| Tripoli | 70 | 50 |
| Cairo | 72 | 52 |
| London | 55 | 35 |
| New York | 58 | 38 |
| Los Angeles | 60 | 40 |
| San Francisco | 55 | 35 |
| Chicago | 50 | 30 |
| Washington | 52 | 32 |
| Philadelphia | 54 | 34 |
| Boston | 56 | 36 |
| Atlanta | 58 | 38 |
| Memphis | 60 | 40 |
| St. Louis | 62 | 42 |
| San Antonio | 64 | 44 |
| Fort Worth | 66 | 46 |
| Dallas | 68 | 48 |
| Phoenix | 70 | 50 |
| San Diego | 72 | 52 |
| Los Angeles | 74 | 54 |
| San Jose | 76 | 56 |
| San Francisco | 78 | 58 |
| Seattle | 80 | 60 |
| Portland | 82 | 62 |
| Vancouver | 84 | 64 |
| Calgary | 86 | 66 |
| Edmonton | 88 | 68 |
| Winnipeg | 90 | 70 |
| Ottawa | 92 | 72 |
| Montreal | 94 | 74 |
| Quebec | 96 | 76 |
| Halifax | 98 | 78 |
| St. John's | 100 | 80 |

ARRIVALS

Mr. Isaac Rabin, former Secretary of the Swiss Embassy in Tel Aviv, from Geneva, on a private visit (by Air France).

Mr. Yosef Tchernicki, Director of the Keren Hayesod Department for Latin America, from an extended mission in South American countries.

DEPARTURES

Mr. Haim Krongold and Dr. Walter Katz, Chairman and Secretary, respectively, of the Israel Youth Hostels Association, for New Delhi to attend the Second Asian Conference of the International Youth Hostels Association (by Air France).

Mr. Isaac Wolfson, the British businessman and philanthropist, and Mrs. Wolfson, for London after a short visit (by B.O.A.C.).

Mr. M. Yarboum, of the Foreign Relations Department, to represent the Ministry at the Belgian Trade Union Congress (by Sabena).

Mr. Hillel Shoval, Chief Sanitation Engineer in the Ministry of Health, to attend a conference of Mediterranean states sponsored by the W.H.O. in Italy on the municipal water supply (by Sabena).

A GROUP of 20 foremen, recruited from various industrial enterprises in the country, are to leave shortly for Switzerland where they will receive theoretical and practical instruction in industrial management. The course will last four to six months.

Secondary School Teachers See B-G

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV.—The Prime Minister met at the Kirya on Thursday with representatives of the Secondary School Teachers Association to discuss the situation arising from the teachers' refusal to cooperate with the authorities to back up their salary demands.

While a complete blackout was imposed on what took place at the meeting, a spokesman of the Association described the talk as "cordial."

Meanwhile, the Association's directives to teachers concerning the measures of non-cooperation to be observed outside of regular classroom teaching will remain in force.

Minister of Education Zalmi Aranne and representatives of the Association of Secondary Schools were also present at the meeting, which was initiated by Mr. Ben-Gurion. The school association's executive is to meet on Monday to discuss the situation.

BRAZILIAN XI GOES TO PERSIA

LYDDA AIRPORT.—The Brazilian amateur football team left Israel on Thursday after playing three games. They lost to the Israel Selected, tied Haifa Hapoel and beat Jerusalem Hapoel.

The team took an Air France plane to Tehran to continue its series of Asian games.

Dr. MARC ROZELAAR and FANNY ROZELAAR

take pleasure in inviting their friends and relatives to the BAR MITZVA of their son

MICHA

on Saturday, November 28, 1959. Service at the Emet v'Emuna Synagogue, Gan Rehavia, Entrance 3, Jerusalem, at 8.15 a.m. Reception at 10.00 a.m. at the home of the bride, between 11.30 a.m.-2 p.m.

This is the only invitation.

Andre (née Levie) and Arie Zemanek

take much pleasure in inviting all relatives, friends and acquaintances to the BAR MITZVA of their son

AMNON

to take place on Saturday, Nov. 28, 1959 (17th Kislev) at 8.15 a.m. at the Emet v'Emuna Synagogue, 3 Gan Rehavia, Jerusalem.

Reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Theo Levie, 9 Rehov Abarbanel, Rehavia, between 11.30 a.m.-1.30 p.m.

Kindly regard this as a personal invitation.

In deep sorrow we announce the passing away of my beloved husband, our beloved father, father-in-law and grandfather

Max Gottreich

at the age of 72, after a short illness.

The funeral will take place today, Friday, November 28, 1959, at 11.30 a.m. from 4 Rehov Joseph Aharonovich, Tel Aviv, by way of Beilinson Hospital to the Kiryat Shalom Cemetery.

Anna Gottreich nee Silbermann, Felix and Henry Gottreich, New York, Martin and Sally Gottreich, Jerusalem, Mita and Otto Neumann, Tel Aviv and grandchildren.

Please observe a moment of silence.

Jerusalem Day For Mendes-Frances

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Yesterday, the first day of their visit to Israel, was Jerusalem Day for M. and Mme. Mendes-Frances.

The former French Premier and his wife, accompanied by their hosts, Bank of Israel Governor and Mrs. David Horowitz, toured Mount Herzl and Mount Zion and the quarters and streets in between.

On Mount Zion they visited the traditional site of King David's tomb and the Holocaust Memorial Room. They were presented with Jerusalem Pilgrimage Certificates on behalf of the Mount Zion Committee.

In the city itself the Mendes-Frances toured Meah Shearim, several immigrant housing estates and Kibbutz Ramat HaNadiv.

In the afternoon, M. Mendes-Frances met with Mr. Horowitz and with the department heads of the Bank of Israel for discussion of Israel's economic development and problems.

Dinner at King David

In the evening M. and Mme. Mendes-Frances were the guests of honor at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Horowitz at the King David Hotel.

In reply to addresses of welcome by Mr. Horowitz and Mr. Moshe Sharet, the guest of honor said he and his wife were not coming as tourists to see a new country. They had followed the progress of the State since its establishment, when he believed it could survive, and had seen how it had proved indelible.

Mr. Sharet, speaking in French, said he regretted that the Israel socialists could not give an example of unity to their French colleagues, but nevertheless the presence at the dinner of Cabinet ministers of Mapam and Abduh Ha'avoda together with Mapai was a sign of unity of purpose in the constructive work of the labour movement.

Free French Officer

Mr. Horowitz spoke of Mr. Mendes-Frances' visit here as a Free French officer during the war and quoted from his book "Economics and Action," which he himself had taken as a model in his own work.

Among those present were the President of the Supreme Court, Justice Y. Olshan; Foreign Minister Golda Meir; Minister of Justice, Moshe Carmel; Minister of Health, Israel Barsilani; Supreme Court Justice A. Witkon; the Directors-General of the Prime Minister's Office and the Ministry of Finance; the Chairman of the Bank of Israel Advisory Council, Dr. I. Nebenzahl; Prof. Roberto Bachi of the Hebrew University; Mr. T.R. Lurie, Editor of the Jerusalem Post; the former Ambassador to France, Messrs. Y. Tsaur and M. Fisher; and the Ambassador-designate, Mr. W. Eytan.

Today the guests will remain in Jerusalem until mid-morning, when they will leave on a tour of the country.

Pays Prize Goes To No. 206,614

TEL AVIV.—The first prize of IL20,000 in yesterday's Mifal Hapais drawing was won by number 206,614. Number 48,702 won IL10,000. The following numbers won IL1,000: 168,702, 124,708, 32,280, 170,451, and 73,447.

The sum of IL500 was won by nos. 217,158, 114,225, 221,845, 215,478, 61,474, 89,258, 137,859, 42,714, 32,703, 62,111.

In the housing lottery, 561,032 was a flat in Jerusalem, 722,849 a flat in Haifa, and 593,127 a flat in Givatayim.

All numbers ending in 3, 9, and 0 won IL2. Numbers ending in 61 won IL5.

AFTER PROTRACTED negotiations, a collective agreement has been signed between the Metal Workers Union and the "Ezer Yehuditim" (formerly "Haturim") garage, the garage employs 15 workers.

The Haavod Hatzioni Secretary, Mr. H. Zeldi, said Mr. Ben-Gurion on Tuesday wrote to Haavod Hatzioni to say he had spoken to an important member of your party, and also to Dr. Nahum Goldmann, on the need for a second large party—a "truly liberal party."

The trouble was, Mr. Ben-Gurion wrote, that parties remained in existence not in support of true socio-economic interests, but for outdated concepts. He said he wished to meet the Progressives and discuss with them the need for one large liberal party, as of one large labour party.

"These must come into existence for they represent two ways of life which must exist side by side in this country," Mr. Ben-Gurion concluded.

NEW STAMP ISSUES ON WEDNESDAY

A 20-paise stamp to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the birth of Kibbutz Ramat HaNadiv will be issued on Wednesday.

On the same day a series of three stamps will be issued, marking the 50th anniversary of the founding of Degania and Ma'agan, and the 10th anniversary of the founding of Yotvata.

They will be in denominations of 10, 12, and 15 paise.

Nine Canadian MP's Arrive To See How Western Aid Applied

Jerusalem Post Reporter

LYDDA AIRPORT.—Eight members of a nine-man Canadian Parliamentary delegation arrived here at noon on Thursday on the Air France flight from Tehran for an eight-day visit. The Canadians were met by the Knesset Presidium.

The ninth member and leader of the delegation, Mr. Ronald Michener, speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, and Mrs. Michener, arrived later from Cyprus and were met by the Speaker of the Knesset, Mr. N. Nir.

A spokesman for the delegation, Mr. H. O. White, Conservative M.P., declared that "we in the West are asked to give aid on many occasions. We are grateful for this opportunity to visit Israel to see how this aid is applied in a country's development."

The Deputy Speaker of the Knesset, Mr. Y. Ben-Zion, replied.

The other members of the delegation are Members of Parliament Leon D. Crestohl, Q.C. (Liberal), J. H. T. Ridd, Q.C. (Progressive Conservative), and Harold E. Winch (C.C.F.) and Senators Donald S. Smith (Conservative) and Mr. F. C. Macdonald (Liberal).

Mr. F. C. Macdonald is a member of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Legislatures. The delegation is accompanied by the Clerk-Assistant of the House of Commons, Mr. Thomas R. Montgomery.

Also at the airport to welcome the guests were the Canadian Ambassador, Miss Margaret Meagher; Deputy Knesset Speaker, Mr. Y. Grinberg; and the Clerk of the Knesset, Mr. Moshe Rosetti.

The Canadians had stopped off for three days in Tehran on their way from the conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in Canberra. Mr. Crestohl and Mr. Ridd had been in the city for a few days, but the conference had been cancelled, although there had been some "rumbling" between the South African and Ghanaian delegations.

Tabenkin: Labour Can Work Together

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV.—The Abduh Ha'avoda leader, Mr. Y. Tabenkin, on Thursday proposed to Prime Minister Ben-Gurion that the three labour parties establish a "permanent framework for coordinated activities."

This could be done immediately irrespective of the new Government. Mr. Tabenkin wrote in reply to a letter from Mr. Ben-Gurion.

Mr. Ben-Gurion had proposed convening a unitary conference of the three labour parties to discuss the possibility of a permanent framework for coordinated activities.

Discipline concerning joint policy would apply only to issues previously agreed upon and in other matters the constituent components of the framework should have "operational freedom," Mr. Tabenkin advocated.

The Abduh Ha'avoda leader rejected the proposal that Mapai, Abduh Ha'avoda and Mapam disband themselves prior to uniting.

Mapai-Religious Impasse in Capital

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Jerusalem was the only one of Israel's three major cities where the religious bloc (Agudat Yisrael, National Religious, and Agudat Yisrael) which together have a total of seven members in the Knesset, was still uncertain yesterday.

A two-hour talk between representatives of Mapai and of the Religious bloc in the Municipal Council ended last night in a stalemate, with both sides continuing to insist on the mayoralty.

The Religious bloc stated it would be forced to open negotiations with Herut unless Mapai agreed to join in a religious-led coalition. Both sides agreed to meet again on Tuesday morning for further discussion.

A spokesman for the Religious bloc described the Tuesday meeting as a "dead-end" before talks are opened with Herut. Both sides, however, welcome the move which will afford a clearer view of the direction the Government

will take.

Also, there remains internal differences to be resolved within the parties of the Religious bloc (Agudat Yisrael, National Religious, and Agudat Yisrael) which together have a total of seven members in the Knesset, was still uncertain yesterday.

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Haavod Hatzioni Should Merge with Mapai-B-G

TEL AVIV.—The Prime Minister indicated today that he would like to meet the heads of Haavod Hatzioni, the labour faction of the Progressive Party, to discuss its merger with Mapai.

The Haavod

ISRAEL'S
WEEK

Meanwhile, back in Pardes Katz, the child and the woman were missed and the police called. When the little girl's parents discovered that the girl had been taken by the woman, they became frightened. It was known that Mrs. Zadia was mentally disturbed and had undergone medical treatment twice, the last time only a month ago. While hundreds of police and volunteers aided by scores of police dogs carried on an intensive two-day round-the-clock search for the girl, psychiatrists at the Bat Yam mental hospital tried to get some information from the woman. She gave three different incoherent versions, the most specific of which was that she had taken the girl along when she went shopping at the Pardes Katz market. The only positive thing the police could establish was that little Dalia had been with the woman for two hours at most.

Then on Thursday came a dramatic confession: the woman said she had thrown the child's body under the Yarkon bridge. Police later found the child's body floating in the river. All over the country Israeli radio switched off their radios.

Policeman with tracking dog in the search for seven-year-old Dalia Eliahu. Photo by Bera

Race to Rami

TRAGEDY involving child-drama always commands wide and sympathetic interest; when a race with time is involved, it becomes a gripping drama followed anxiously by people everywhere. This week, two Israeli children provided such drama in two places separated by thousands of miles.

Eight-year-old Rami Katz was travelling in the car of an Israeli working in Ghana when it collided with a huge truck in the suburbs of Accra. Mrs. Dina Kaufman, a young bride was killed; her husband — a Sole Boneh employee — was slightly injured; Rami sustained severe head injuries.

In the Accra hospital it was discovered that Rami's life could be saved only by the most intricate brain surgery, but no specialist surgeon was available. Late at night, the Israel Embassy put out an S.O.S. over its short-wave radio. It picked up by the communications centre of the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem and by radio amateurs in Israel, America and France.

In Israel, the noted brain surgeon, Dr. Ashkenazi, was alerted and a few hours after the first call, a detailed diagnosis of the boy's condition had been relayed to him over the radio. He was in Ghana, via Rome, 36 hours after the accident.

Ham Help

In America, the S.O.S. was picked up by a radio amateur, Charles Wells, who immediately telephoned the Israeli Embassy in Washington from his Carolina home and asked the Israeli Minister there, Mr. Y. Herzog, to talk with the Israeli Ambassador in Ghana, Mr. Ehud Avriel. Incidentally, Mr. Wells may lose his amateur operator's licence, having violated U.S. regulations forbidding the use of amateur radios to connect two commercial subscribers.

Mr. Avriel told Mr. Herzog that by the time Dr. Ashkenazi arrived from Israel it might be too late to save the boy's life. Mr. Herzog thereupon contacted the U.S. State and Defence Departments, asking for the help of a qualified brain surgeon located in a U.S. base near Ghana. Surgeons in two bases in Germany were alerted and jet planes readied for the trip, but the weather delayed their immediate take-off. So a surgeon was also mobilized at a U.S. naval base in Morocco and approval given for a special jet plane to take him to Accra.

Within a few hours with one of his assistants, In France, one of the country's best-known brain surgeons offered to fly to the boy as soon as transportation was arranged. The French Air Force offered a jet plane to take him there.

Meanwhile, the Prime Minister, Dr. Nkrumah, who had heard of the accident, ordered the Ghana Embassy in London to get a surgeon quickly. Before long the British doctor and his assistant were also on their way and in Rome they boarded the same Accra-bound plane that carried Dr. Ashkenazi.

Altogether there were six noted brain specialists at Rami's bedside. After consultation they decided not to operate immediately but to wait for some improvement in his general condition. Towards the end of the week it was reported that the boy was improving.

Search for Dalia

THE other drama had no high-brow international aspects, but it originated closer home. In Pardes Katz, populated largely by immigrants, Mrs. Azia Zadia, a 35-year-old woman, was the mother of a 7-year-old girl, Dalia. She was the mother of a 7-year-old girl, Dalia. She was the mother of a 7-year-old girl, Dalia.

Teachers' Boycott

THE Secondary School Teachers Association brought its fight for immediate salary increases right into the schools. Having decided to boycott the Government, appointed Guri Committee, both because of its composition and because it was to study next year's salaries, the Association went on to boycott practically all activities in the schools except teaching and marking class papers. It instructed its members not to attend meetings with school principals, not to submit reports, not to put in extra hours as substitute teachers, and not to take part in parents' days organized by the school. This came on top of the teachers' earlier boycott of meetings and study days organized by the Ministry of Education and their refusal to help prepare, supervise and mark national matriculation examinations. It was as yet difficult to assess to what extent all this affected the students' education. The Ministry of Education had not yet received reports from school inspectors (who were also being boycotted by the teachers).

The situation was grave enough for the subject to be raised at this week's Cabinet meeting by the Minister of Education, Mr. Y. Herzog, who severely censured the Secondary School Teachers Association, and the Cabinet decided to discuss the matter at a future meeting.

At the same time, the management body of the secondary schools summoned an urgent meeting of principals to discuss the teachers' "passive resistance" (it was this body's refusal to negotiate with the Association that had prompted the latter to take action inside the schools). However, the meeting was postponed at the request of the Minister of Education until the Cabinet resumed its discussion. Meanwhile, there was talk of some principals resigning because they were now unable to carry out their functions properly and the Secondary School Teachers Association appeared to be seeking a way out of the impasse.

Cattle Disease

NO one has yet assessed the immediate losses caused to dairy farmers and the Government by the foot-and-mouth epidemic that began at Kibbutz Yaron on the Lebanese border six

weeks ago. But in the central district, where the disease was still spreading this week, the damage was heavy. The Ministry of Agriculture announced that it would compensate dairymen for cattle that had to be slaughtered. This compensation, however, covers only half the assessed value of the slaughtered cow, and this up to a maximum assessed value of IL1,000, while the market price of milk cows is about IL1,600.

The Ministry stopped its wholesale slaughtering of infected cattle when it found that this measure was ineffective in controlling the spread of the disease. Up to the issue of the new order earlier this week, 500 infected cattle had been slaughtered out of a total herd of about 170,000, of which 70,000 are milk cows. Various groups took advantage of the short cessation in the transport of cattle to slaughterhouses last week to raise the retail price of meat. Farmers claimed that they continued to receive the same price for their cattle, and deliveries to the market were supplemented by the 500 slaughtered head and meat from the recently imported Yugoslav cattle, but retail prices rose in various parts of the country by 500 pr. to IL1 kilo.

Fashion Advance

FASHION shows made headlines nearly every day this week, as seven of Rome's finest haute couture houses and six delightful Italian mannequins captivated audiences in the three main cities.

The Centro Romano per l'Alta Moda Italiana, which presented the show, has Italian Government backing — its purpose is to put and keep Italy on the fashion map. Israel's own Stefan Braun stopped the show at the Dan Hotel with his superb creations in fur, and Aled, the country's leading knitwear manufacturer, celebrated its 20th anniversary.

The fashion industry began to stir 20 years ago. Immigrants, mostly illegal, came ashore with little more than their own clothes. They were disheartened with the prospect of imminent cuts in pay bringing it down to the level of army pay in Egypt; unemployment was widespread among the workers and the poorer classes, while the middle class and the intellectuals were resentful of Cairo's direct domination and the loss of their future prospects as leaders of the nation. The old politicians, rendered superfluous by the merger and resenting the rise of young opportunists whom they considered upstarts, refused to have anything to do with the new rulers.

But over and above their specific problems and apparently justified grievances, the Syrians as a whole had suffered from a sense of increasing distance from the central seat of Government. This state of affairs had created a psychological block in the Syrian mind, aggravated by the Egyptians' delegation of the Region's administration to careerists and extremists from the Ba'th Socialist Party which had been instrumental in bringing about the merger with Egypt. The appointment of an Egyptian overlord, who was bound to be considered free of petty local prejudices and enmities, was therefore rather welcomed by an increasingly despairing population.

Radical Treatment

Amer's approach was radical and methodical; he applied himself to the job with an exceptionally good public relations apparatus, great energy and an iron will. In knitwear, swimwear, rainwear, in furs, hand-wovens, textiles and jewelry, we have a wealth of originality in design — it is time to aim high.

The Middle East Scene

By Amnon Bartur

Amer's Impossible Task

A NEW period of intensified conflict and deepened mystery in the Arab world appears to have been ushered in this week.

Unpredictable Kassem went on record as favouring the revival of the Fertile Crescent scheme, considered defunct since the July, 1958, revolution in Baghdad put an abrupt end to the rule of the Hashemites in Iraq. It was highly typical of Kassem that his declaration in support of the scheme — which would unite Iraq, Jordan and the Levant States — came only two days after Baghdad Radio had vehemently denied the Cairo rumour that the Iraqi Premier had called on Syria to leave the U.A.R. and join Iraq in a more natural and harmonious merger.

The Sudanese military junta under General Aboud celebrated the conclusion of its first year in office. The celebrations were, however, quite overshadowed by the trials of three army officers and some ex-officers for attempted mutiny at the Infantry School in Omdurman.

Habib Bourguiba, the staunchly pro-Western Tunisian leader, was proclaimed the elected President of the Tunisian Republic after his Neo-Destour Party captured every seat in the newly-elected Assembly.

Field-Marshal Abdul Hakim Amer, Syria's new overlord, issued the appropriate decrees to the National Union, an official one-party organization meant to supersede all political activities in the Syrian Region.

Impossible Task

It must be admitted from the start that the task with which Nasser had entrusted his Deputy in Syria was well-nigh an impossible one. When Amer arrived in the Northern Region just over three weeks ago he found the Syrians resentful and embittered to the point of explosion. The First Army was disheartened with the imminent cuts in pay bringing it down to the level of army pay in Egypt; unemployment was widespread among the workers and the poorer classes, while the middle class and the intellectuals were resentful of Cairo's direct domination and the loss of their future prospects as leaders of the nation. The old politicians, rendered superfluous by the merger and resenting the rise of young opportunists whom they considered upstarts, refused to have anything to do with the new rulers.

But over and above their specific problems and apparently justified grievances, the Syrians as a whole had suffered from a sense of increasing distance from the central seat of Government. This state of affairs had created a psychological block in the Syrian mind, aggravated by the Egyptians' delegation of the Region's administration to careerists and extremists from the Ba'th Socialist Party which had been instrumental in bringing about the merger with Egypt. The appointment of an Egyptian overlord, who was bound to be considered free of petty local prejudices and enmities, was therefore rather welcomed by an increasingly despairing population.

Radical Treatment

Amer's approach was radical and methodical; he applied himself to the job with an exceptionally good public relations apparatus, great energy and an iron will.

What of the future? Amer's mission has so far been useful in that it has appeared at least part of the population. But his success in saving the union from total disintegration is likely to be temporary, since the odds against a real merger are too great and spring from too real causes to be easily overcome. It is to be noted that the Syrians, like the Ba'th group, who were the first to work for the merger were the first to be disappointed by it.

Yet it would be too hasty to predict an end for the union. There is no group in Syria now that could either initiate secession or should it be accomplished take control of the land. Neither the politicians who initiated the union, nor those who passively supported it, nor yet those who resisted it, are ready to take the plunge right now. Even the army seems in no mood to take the responsibility for such a move.

Nor is the dissolution of the union likely to be encouraged from outside. Kassem's declarations make little impression as long as he keeps giving the impression that he is being led by the ear by the Communists and their sympathizers. In fact, it appears that the situation in Iraq and the uncertainty about its future are important factors influencing the Syrians to abstain from any anti-Egyptian move.

What could really tip the scales in the Syrian Region against Cairo would be a change of regime in Baghdad or falling that, a clear indication from Kassem of his complete independence of the Communists.

Economic Front

Try as he may, however, Amer finds himself face to face with difficulties of another order, about which he can do little. Chief among these is the disastrous crop failure resulting from the drought of the past two years. Whereas three years ago Syria produced an excess of wheat, this year she actually had to import grain to feed herself. The loss in national income has been estimated at \$140m. a year. A correspondent in Damascus recently wrote that banking was badly hit, capital difficult to raise, the budget in deficit — with the result that the authorities had imposed more stringent import and travel restrictions than ever before.

But while Syria's many recent misfortunes are not all to be laid at the Egyptians' door, it is natural that the ordinary Syrian citizen ascribes them all to the new order. Resistance to Cairo's rule, therefore, has spread to every section of the population.

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Mapai's Terms

THE first round of post-election inter-party consultations has ended without shedding much light on the final structure of the future Cabinet. Although the first fortnight's coalition negotiations have clarified certain basic points on the stand of the various parties, they still leave a wide range of possibilities open for the constitution of the government.

Mapai, only nine seats short of an absolute majority in the Fourth Knesset, has the decisive say in choosing its future coalition partners and the party's leadership appears to have two main choices: to continue talks on the formation of a broad Cabinet which would include Mapam, Ahdut Ha-Avoda, the Progressives, Agudat Yisrael and possibly the General Zionists, the Progressives and Agudat Yisrael. On principle, Mapai has remained firm in its original intention of building a broad left-wing coalition, but it trusted that its projected coalition partners would not pile up too many obstacles.

Whether to form a narrower and perhaps more efficient Cabinet on the basis of temporary political and tactical considerations or whether to consider wider social and political principles calling for a Government that would include all the Labour parties — that appeared to be the main issue before the Mapai leadership. Although Prime Minister Ben-Gurion at first seemed to favour a speedy solution, which would have meant a narrow right-wing coalition to be joined, perhaps, by the two left-wing parties at a later stage, broader considerations carried more weight.

In line with the decision to have Mapam and Ahdut Ha-Avoda in the Cabinet again, Mr. Ben-Gurion last week met with the head of the Ahdut Ha-Avoda list, Mr. Israel Galili, M.K., and with the Mapam leader, Mr. Meir Ya'ari, M.K., after a meeting with the Agudat Yisrael lead-

THE COMPOSITION OF THE NEXT GOVERNMENT

was still uncertain after the first round of inter-party negotiations following this month's elections. AN EIGHT-YEAR-OLD BOY APPEARED SAVED AND A SEVEN-YEAR-OLD GIRL APPEARED DOOMED in superhuman efforts to save their lives after tragedy struck two Israel children 3,000 kilometres apart... THE NON-COOPERATION CAMPAIGN of the secondary school teachers reached a new crisis.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE claimed a heavy toll of cattle and dairymen's assets.

THE U.A.'S SIXTH STUDY MISSION departed after its 10-day tour... ISRAEL AND ITALIAN-FASHIONS claimed the headlines... FORMER FRENCH PREMIER Mendes-France arrived on an official visit... FRENCH AMBASSADOR GILBERT left after an unequalled record of farewell receptions.

ers, M.K.'s Rabbi Y. M. Levin and Mr. E. Mintz. These meetings were in fact Mr. Ben-Gurion's only official consultation talks with other party representatives so far.

Whatever the final outcome of the inter-party consultations, it appears that there are four principles on which Mapai will insist at all costs: • Collective Cabinet responsibility, i.e. all coalition partners will have to support all Cabinet decisions in the Knesset unless specifically permitted freedom of dissent by prior agreement. • A National Health Service, must not affect the present status of the Histrut's Kupat Holim.

• The National Religious Party must not be given sole control over secondary education in religious schools. • Rabbi Y. M. Tolodansky is to remain Minister for Religious Affairs.

The last two conditions may make it very difficult for the National Religious Party to join the future coalition. Agudat Yisrael may find it much easier to come to terms with Mapai, since its demands are on narrower issues.

Coalition Strategy

ALTHOUGH he did not take part directly in the coalition talks with all the parties, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion remained undoubted the chief strategist of the political chess-game. In his personal meetings with various party leaders Mr. Ben-

Gurion kept in mind both the present formation of the Cabinet and future, more far-reaching aspects of Israel's social and political structure.

One of the decisive moves of the inter-party negotiations was his meeting with the Agudat Yisrael leaders, which in a way outflanked most demands of the National Religious Party, and is likely to have considerable influence on both the national and municipal level. Mr. Ben-Gurion is known for his wish to see religious and political matters separated in the State, and the narrower application of Agudat Yisrael's demands seem more acceptable at present.

The prospect of coming to terms with this party on the Cabinet level has also speeded up Agudat Yisrael's support for the majority of Mapai's Mr. Mordecai Namir in Tel Aviv. A similar agreement may be expected in Jerusalem, where the extreme orthodox wing is likely to prefer a coalition with Mapai to keeping in line with the rival Mizrahi group.

But Mr. Ben-Gurion is also planning well ahead and when he met with Ahdut Ha-Avoda and Mapam leaders he reiterated his proposal for a united Labour party to deal with Israel's future problems in addition to current problems of coalition responsibility.

Personal Meetings

Parallel to his efforts on the Labour front, Mr. Ben-Gurion has also held several strictly unofficial and personal meetings with leaders of the General Zionists and the Progressives. These parties, he believes, should form the nucleus of a non-socialist right-wing bloc which may in turn become Israel's second largest party and possible political alternative in a two-party constituency election system.

If no strong opposition party is formed on its own accord, Mr. Ben-Gurion thinks that one should help create a kind of "loyal opposition" on the British pattern to facilitate the future passage of an electoral reform.

Such future political alignment would rally the Labour and other forces in two separate camps, a jet which could provide the solution for Herut's political future by splitting this party's adherents along similar lines.

Cabinet Problems

THE question of the next Cabinet's personal composition remained wide open at the end of this week. The Mapai leadership is faced with strong internal problems in addition to its external inter-party coalition talks.

The election victory aftermath has brought up former differences between some of the party veterans and Mapai's younger leadership. The discussion on the personal make-up of the next Cabinet and its future Mapai Ministers is the first expression of these differences. Out of the nine outgoing Mapai Ministers five are not likely to return to the next Cabinet and their replacement poses many problems. Messrs. Lutz and Naphthali are resigning at their own request. Mr. Namir is leaving the Cabinet to assume his Tel Aviv Mayoral post; Mr. Aranne has submitted his resignation to Mr. Ben-Gurion but it has not yet been accepted, and Mrs. Meir is apparently insistent in her decision not to continue as Foreign Minister. While it is taken for granted that Aluf Moshe Dayan and Mr. Abba Eliaz will join the Cabinet, their final assignments and the appointment of other Cabinet candidates are still uncertain.

PELTOURS
TRAVEL INFORMATION SERVICE

DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT

| Date | Time | Company | Destination |
|---------|------|------------|---------------------------------------|
| SUN. 22 | 0630 | EL AL | Rome, Vienna, Munich |
| | 0635 | B.E.A. | Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul |
| | 0650 | B.E.A. | Athens, Rome, London |
| | 1000 | EL AL | Athens, Paris, London, New York |
| | 1835 | T.W.A. | Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York |
| | 1900 | AIR FRANCE | Rome, Paris |

| | | | |
|---------|------|----------|--------------------------------------|
| MON. 23 | 0115 | B.O.A.C. | Tehran |
| | 0700 | SWISSAIR | Athens, Geneva, Zurich |
| | 0730 | EL AL | Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London |
| | 0900 | EL AL | Istanbul |
| | 1000 | ALITALIA | Rome |
| | 1730 | EL AL | Nicosia |

| | | | |
|----------|------|------------|---|
| TUES. 24 | 0645 | EL AL | Johannesburg |
| | 0735 | AIR FRANCE | Tehran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo |
| | 0700 | EL AL | Athens, Zurich, Brussels |
| | 0905 | T.W.A. | Athens, Rome, Milan, Zurich, Paris, New York |
| | 1000 | EL AL | Rome, Paris, London, New York |
| | 1215 | B.O.A.C. | Nicosia, Amsterdam |
| | 1830 | B.O.A.C. | Geneva, London |

| | | | |
|---------|------|----------|--------------------------------------|
| WED. 25 | 0115 | B.O.A.C. | Tehran |
| | 0700 | EL AL | Rome, London |
| | 0810 | OLYMPIA | Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London |

| | | | |
|-----------|------|------------|--|
| THURS. 26 | 0130 | AIR FRANCE | Tehran, New Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Hong Kong, Tokyo |
| | 0700 | SWISSAIR | Athens, Zurich |
| | 0730 | EL AL | Zurich, Amsterdam |
| | 0825 | B.E.A. | Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul |
| | 0900 | EL AL | Istanbul |
| | 0900 | B.E.A. | Athens, Rome, London |
| | 0845 | SARONA | Athens, Vienna, Brussels |
| | 1245 | K.L.M. | Rome, Amsterdam |
| | 1810 | B.O.A.C. | Geneva, London |
| | 1845 | AIR FRANCE | Rome, Paris |
| | 1730 | EL AL | Nicosia |

| | | | |
|---------|------|------------|--|
| FRI. 27 | 0830 | OLYMPIA | Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London |
| | 0900 | B.E.A. | Athens, Zurich, London |
| | 0905 | T.W.A. | Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, Shannon, New York |
| | 1000 | AIR FRANCE | Athens, Rome, Paris |
| | 1205 | ALITALIA | Rome |
| | 1800 | EL AL | Rome, Paris, London, New York |

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

| Date | Time | to |
|------------------|----------|---------------------------------|
| 24 Nov. Tuesday | ENOTRIA | Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa |
| 25 Nov. Thursday | ISTANBUL | Naples, Genoa, Marseilles |

PELTOURS
TRAVEL TOURS-INSURANCE-FREIGHT

Tel Aviv: 23 Eshel Abba Ha'im, Jerusalem: 2 Eshel Shalom Hamatha, Haifa: 23 Eshel Ha'Amman, Tel. 4314/5, Tel. 4314/6, Tel. 4314/7, Tel. 4314/8, Tel. 4314/9, Tel. 4314/10, Tel. 4314/11, Tel. 4314/12, Tel. 4314/13, Tel. 4314/14, Tel. 4314/15, Tel. 4314/16, Tel. 4314/17, Tel. 4314/18, Tel. 4314/19, Tel. 4314/20, Tel. 4314/21, Tel. 4314/22, Tel. 4314/23, Tel. 4314/24, Tel. 4314/25, Tel. 4314/26, Tel. 4314/27, Tel. 4314/28, Tel. 4314/29, Tel. 4314/30, Tel. 4314/31, Tel. 4314/32, Tel. 4314/33, Tel. 4314/34, Tel. 4314/35, Tel. 4314/36, Tel. 4314/37, Tel. 4314/38, Tel. 4314/39, Tel. 4314/40, Tel. 4314/41, Tel. 4314/42, Tel. 4314/43, Tel. 4314/44, Tel. 4314/45, Tel. 4314/46, Tel. 4314/47, Tel. 4314/48, Tel. 4314/49, Tel. 4314/50, Tel. 4314/51, Tel. 4314/52, Tel. 4314/53, Tel. 4314/54, Tel. 4314/55, Tel. 4314/56, Tel. 4314/57, Tel. 4314/58, Tel. 4314/59, Tel. 4314/60, Tel. 4314/61, Tel. 4314/62, Tel. 4314/63, Tel. 4314/64, Tel. 4314/65, Tel. 4314/66, Tel. 4314/67, Tel. 4314/68, Tel. 4314/69, Tel. 4314/70, Tel. 4314/71, Tel. 4314/72, Tel. 4314/73, Tel. 4314/74, Tel. 4314/75, Tel. 4314/76, Tel. 4314/77, Tel. 4314/78, Tel. 4314/79, Tel. 4314/80, Tel. 4314/81, Tel. 4314/82, Tel. 4314/83, Tel. 4314/84, Tel. 4314/85, Tel. 4314/86, Tel. 4314/87, Tel. 4314/88, Tel. 4314/89, Tel. 4314/90, Tel. 4314/91, Tel. 4314/92, Tel. 4314/93, Tel. 4314/94, Tel. 4314/95, Tel. 4314/96, Tel. 4314/97, Tel. 4314/98, Tel. 4314/99, Tel. 4314/100.

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Israel Revisited (V)

Jerusalem Market Town Comes Out in South

By Philip Gilon

SDEROT was known for years as a "forgotten town." Over the last two years it has crept out of the cinders, although it is not yet the most glamorous of the new towns. It is the most crying need for work but for increased population.

Situated opposite the northern tip of the Gaza Strip, Sderot came into existence in accordance with the National Master Plan, which is based on the principle that groups of farming villages require central market towns to provide their commercial, administrative, financial and other services. In most countries such towns develop naturally over the years; in Israel they were projected from the drawing board, a dubious life long before the need for them really existed. Sderot is supposed to serve a dozen of the most famous kibbutzim in the country, like Mafalim and Nahal Oz, Nir-Am and Erez. But over the years these guardians of the frontier probably had more encounters with infiltrators than they had with their market town.

Only in the last few months have there been signs of the area using the town. Sderot is inhabited exclusively by immigrants from North Africa, Iraq and Persia; it was by no means easy for the people of the kibbutzim to make contacts across national boundaries. More important: they preferred to make their purchases and arrange their finances in Tel Aviv, 80 kilometers to the north. In the old days Sderot belonged to the District Council of Shinar Hanegev, which battled valiantly with the problems of the kibbutzim. The district council had two factories, an amphitheatre, a petrol station and an agricultural high school — although designed primarily for the needs of the kibbutzim themselves, these facilities provided employment and a certain amount of financial help to the citizens of Sderot. Sporadic efforts were made to start cultural and other groups in the town.

Energetic Mayor
Real progress was made only when Sderot set up its own Municipality under a most energetic Mayor, Yitzhak Zakai. The idea of the market town was tacitly shelved and Sderot set out to pull itself up by its boot laces. It developed its own light and heavy industrial zones (apparently in competition with the industrial zone of the kibbutzim, which may ultimately provide a nasty head-ache for the planners). It almost caught two of the South's most attractive industrial birds, the Kaiser-Frazer spare parts plant and the sugar-beet factory, which flattered coyly over several towns before settling in Ashkelon and Kiryat Gat. Nevertheless, Sderot obtained a consolation prize in a flourishing shoe factory and the Histadrut celebrated May Day by laying the foundation-stone of a factory for the manu-

facture of pre-fabricated building parts (which is now roof-high). Another new plan will manufacture cables and electrical equipment.

Recently two industrialists, one local and one South African, opened a rather "odd-ball" venture, the Madad Thermometer factory, where capillary glass tubing is blown into thermometers. The financing of this enterprise shows how attractive investment in the "development areas" can now be. The Ministry of Labour built the factory and let it at a very reasonable rent; the Ministry of Commerce granted a long-term development loan on very easy terms; "Tiyas," a company formed by the Government and the kibbutzim, contributed half the shares and paid in half the operating capital, at the same time granting the private investors the option to buy out "Tiyas" in due course, should they want to. The overall result is that an investment of IL30,000 has built a IL120,000 factory.

Thermometer Expert

Making thermometers is a highly skilled craft, almost an art. To launch "Madad" its proprietors scoured Europe for an expert to come to Israel as a mentor to the Israelis. Eventually they found a non-Jewish Londoner, Vic Westmancott, who came from a family that had been making thermometers for generations. Westmancott, his wife Mary and their daughter Valerie, became the first and only English-speaking settlers at Sderot, moving to the new town after a few months in Ashkelon. It is surely a reflection on the youth of Israel that the Westmancotts have been the first pioneers to brave Sderot's poor reputation, now no longer deserved. A few weeks ago a child died while the parents were running frantically across the neighbouring kibbutzim looking for a doctor; this week the town obtained a resident doctor, through the intervention of the Ministry of Health, who has diverted a doctor doing military service.

Sderot is in appearance one of the most charming of the immigrant towns. Like all the others, it has been mass-produced by the Ministry of Labour's Housing Division, so the houses are of a monotonous uniformity. But it is better situated, on rolling hills and not on a flat plain, some of the houses and the shopping centre have been painted different colours to add variety to the landscape. There are two approaches to Sderot, one along the security road which hugs the Northern frontier of the Gaza Strip, the other due South, past the Heletz oil field. The security road passes close by a multi-coloured amphitheatre built by the district council, a massive but impressive open-air composition in which at least 3,000 spectators can be seated. The amphitheatre was opened only this summer. The amphitheatre is on a high point dominating the

surrounding hills and valleys; its sudden appearance strikes the casual passer-by with the rather shocking feeling that he is seeing a mirage.

The approach to the town itself has been moved, somewhat disconcertingly, to a new road that goes through the "New Shikun" which houses families like the Mekorot employees, the town's officials, administrators and businessmen, as well as the Westmancotts. The houses are large, three-roomed and semi-detached; each householder has approximately a dunam to test his energy and occupy his leisure. (Westmancott is already planting roses. They say they are enjoying life at Sderot immensely.)

Built in Tiers

The sharp slopes give character to the newly built Shopping and Civic Centre. Although built according to a familiar pattern generally used by the Housing Division, the Centre is spread in tiers which lead it a very distinctive air. At the top is the dark red Ruben Cultural Centre which is used as the cinema; below it are the shops. An attractive avenue is being laid down to connect the different terraces. Moroccan influence dominates most of the shops, with French and Arabic competing with Hebrew as the means to attract customers.

Another new public building

is the Kupat Holim Clinic, also standard in design but pleasantly situated on a hill. Generally Kupat Holim personnel feel that they have moved close to Heaven — with a resident doctor and a real building instead of a shack ministering to Sderot's health should be less of a struggle and more of a service.

The booming expansion in agriculture in the surrounding area, which has coincided with the tranquillity of the Sinai Campaign brought to the border, has, together with the new industries that have been created, freed Sderot from the nightmare of unemployment. The town still carries its load of "social cases" and persons

Yitzhak Zakai, re-elected Mayor of Sderot, stands in front of the town's new shopping centre.

difficult to place in work, but there are plenty of opportunities for the healthy and energetic.

More Settlers Needed

It is still too early to say that Sderot is serving its area as a market town; the kibbutzim still go past on their way to Tel Aviv, and one never meets them sitting over a drink in the "Petit Bar." Nevertheless there are abundant signs of great vigour and the Mayor insists on more and more people. Perhaps others may be tempted to follow along the path taken by the Londoners.

GOLF COMES TO ISRAEL

Course at Caesarea Will be a Symbol of 'Gracious Living'

By ARTHUR SAUL SUPER

AT the mention of the word golf all the inverted snobbery that is one of the last residual marks of the Israeli's Zionism comes into play. Why a game of the leisure class in a land of pioneering and rebuilding, especially when it has been played on excellent land which requires such skilled and anxious care as would any wasteland into a veritable conquest of the desert?

A golf course, Israel's first, is now rapidly nearing completion at Caesarea, and play should commence on it next summer. The beautifully landscaped links, close to the Mediterranean, are mainly a project of the Rothschild family, which is being carried out in spirit of filial devotion to the late James de Rothschild who always wanted to play the Royal and Ancient game in Israel.

Golfers' Logic

There is a kind of crazy logic in the idea: golfer's logic, the logic of irrational impulse which makes an otherwise sober citizen abandon the most serious concerns for a long afternoon and successfully take a piece of wood and iron and a piece of knobby ball and knock a hard little ball no less than 18 times into a succession of irritatingly queerly located small holes in the earth. Some of the greatest statesmen of the earth, it is rumoured, have at times felt that the pull of this irresistible impulse was a serious rival to the discharge of public duties affecting the peace of the world.

Golf, the Rothschilds and Caesarea: they all go together. The Rothschilds, have been the greatest single influence in the modern return of the Jewish people to the soil of the Land of Israel. The first group of colonies

was established by their munificence at the close of the 19th century. It was Rothschild money, invested through FICA, which brought these colonies through years of diversity to comparative prosperity. That golf, the game of gentlemanly leisure, will now be played on a tract of land situated at the heart of these settlements, emphasizes the thought that the return to the land of Israel was not just envisaged as a sort of grim, unrelenting process of painfully reconstructing the life of Jewry. It had as its final purpose the endowment of Jewry, after centuries of suffering in dark exile, with free and gracious living. Golf is the symbol of this new life.

Then there is Caesarea, the hated capital of the Roman occupation of ancient Judea. It was there that the galleys anchored which carried the Jewish resistance fighters off to slavery across the Mediterranean. It was there the alien legionaries rested and enjoyed their leave after their bitter fighting against the Jewish rebels. It was there the Imperial procurators held their games and lived in luxury and ease while the Jews groaned beneath

a bitter yoke. Now under the scheme envisaged by the Rothschild family, the whole of Caesarea is to be rebuilt as a new seaside resort, with these colonies through years of diversity to comparative prosperity. That golf, the game of gentlemanly leisure, will now be played on a tract of land situated at the heart of these settlements, emphasizes the thought that the return to the land of Israel was not just envisaged as a sort of grim, unrelenting process of painfully reconstructing the life of Jewry. It had as its final purpose the endowment of Jewry, after centuries of suffering in dark exile, with free and gracious living. Golf is the symbol of this new life.

At the moment, the first stage of the plan, the golf course and country club, is rapidly approaching completion. The links would have been completed over a year ago but there was trouble about the grass. In 1957, Carters of England sent over one of their best golf landscape artists and experts. He laid out the present course, which is likely to vie with the best in the world for scenic beauty and as a venue for the game itself. But he miscalculated the Jewish rebels. He insisted on using certain types that had been successful in Britain. In the cool of the year the grass came up all right. Then took one willing look at the hot Israel sun of the summer that followed, turned brown and died. The company promoting the golf club had its work to do all over again. One of the best specialists in America was consulted, and the whole area was replanted. The new greens have survived this year's hot months and look verdant and fresh.

The wide verandah of the club house, which stands on the highest point of the site, will look over the new town of Caesarea, and the sea. There will be ancillary sports, like tennis and bowls, and probably a swimming pool. It is expected that the annual

fee will be modest; about IL400 or perhaps a little more — per family subscription. A scheme is also on foot for enrolling members of Jewish golf clubs throughout the world as overseas members of the project. But there has been broached in several centres in the U.S. and has been received with great enthusiasm. Mr. Hirschell Benjamin, the Golf Club Manager, told *The Jerusalem Post*. Tourists will be able to spend a day or two resting from their strenuous sight-seeing in one of the motels or hotels which are to be built. They can play golf and also view the very interesting antiquities which have already been excavated and which are still being brought to light.

Links Completed

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The Area Around Caesarea

has become largely sand dunes in the course of the years. The success with the greens and fairways of the golf course indicates that valuable agricultural land might well be reclaimed: Kibbutz Sdot Yam, which adjoins the course, is also engaged in this work. There are also fair prospects of rural industry in the neighbourhood and part of the development scheme is to introduce such crafts. The town of Hadera, with its highly promising industrial zone nearby, the golf club and the amenities and the new Caesarea, which will attract visitors, might also well serve as the stimulus to pull off the powerful pin of Tel Aviv, which has drawn an increasing amount of industrial and commercial development into its periphery.

Jailed in Syria

The face-slapping incident sharpened Mordecai's desire to come here. After he had finished school — it was otherwise a good one and gave him a good knowledge of classical Arabic as well as French — he and six other youths decided to come here, leaving Iran without passports. He was 22 then. They were jailed ten days in Syria for illegal entry, made it across to Lebanon, and after an overnight dash on foot, reached Palestine and the beckoning arms of mandatory officials. The boys spent 83 days in jail.

Freud, he became a building worker. He married and has five children, three girls and two boys. He joined the Hagana, and later was a permanent policeman for three years. In 1946, the Jerusalem Labour Council appointed him to head its Oriental Communities Department. Following the war, the Oriental Communities Department became the Council's Absorption Department. Thus, during the past 15 years Mr. Zar has been personally responsible for the settlement of all new immigrants — more than 40,000 — arriving in the capital.

New Knesset Members (II)

MOSHE BARAM

MOSHE Baram, new Mapai Knesset Member from Jerusalem, looks like a rough-and-tumble union organizer.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Baram, Secretary of the Jerusalem Labour Council, roars with laughter when he recalls how he was once mistaken for a "Chicago gangster." He was visiting the Windy City as guest of the President of the Butchers Union, whose president placed his car and a special driver at his disposal. When the driver tried to open the automatic garage doors, he pressed the wrong switch—the burglar alarm. Within seconds, Baram found himself surrounded by police, screaming sirens and drawn guns. Explanations were in order.

Well above average height, husky, bull-necked with a florid face and a booming voice, Moshe Baram is a fighter but follows several rules, all of which give him a reputation as a "great compromiser."

Attack and Compromise

When he argues with his opponents, he draws a strict line between his opponent's arguments and his personality. He attacks only the issues. This is undoubtedly one of the reasons why he was unanimously re-elected secretary of the Labour Council this year despite internal friction between the various parties. He has served as Secretary since 1949 — his election then was also unanimous. In the meantime, Histadrut membership in Jerusalem has grown from 8,000 to 34,000.

The second rule is to com-

promise whenever possible. He states: "If I can get 60 per cent of my demands by compromise, and 80 per cent by a complete victory, I prefer to compromise and take 60 per cent. Life forces you to make more friends and less enemies; and you must always consider the other side as potential friends."

The third rule is to reach a compromise solution only if "the power of decision and implementation" remains in his hands.

Studied in Heder

In Sdobunov, a part of the Ukraine then belonging to Poland, Moshe's parents were "orthodox, but not fanatics." He studied in a heder and later at a Hebrew school. He learned Russian and Polish — now almost forgotten. The mother tongue was Yiddish. Early in life Baram was attracted to the Zionist Socialist movement, and socialism has been his credo ever since. "I would like to persuade all the workers to become socialist," he says. "Persuade," he explains, "means that, through education, never through blood and force."

Baram was a member

of the group which later founded Ramat Hakovesh but left them, arriving here in 1941. In 1942, Baram was bringing his father and step-mother over. He worked as a roofer, laying asphalt, including a six-month stretch at the Omer camp. He quit physical work after a severe illness, joined the Jewish Agency's Treasury Department as a clerk and later became Mapai Secretary in Jerusalem, which paved

the way to his becoming Secretary of the Labour Council, one of the key positions in Jerusalem.

His wife, Gracia, born in Beirut, came to this country as a child of two. They were married in 1935, have four children, three boys and a girl.

Although Baram is away from home from early morning until late at night, he has one almost inviolate rule — to spend Friday evenings at home with his family. As a member of the Jerusalem Municipal Council for the past four years, he believes that "high taxes never chased a person away from the capital. What does make them leave is lack of work, of chances of advancement, of schools, roads, sewers, swimming pools and entertainment."

Two Forces

Politically, Mr. Baram sees two "stable forces" in the capital. One is Mapai. The other is the religious bloc. "Any future coalition, to be stable, must be based on co-operation between these two forces. But," he adds, "both parties must believe in co-existence."

He will probably resign his post as secretary when he leaves the Knesset. No successor is yet in sight.

MORDECAI ZAR

ONE freezing Sabbath in Iran, the Moslem religious teacher in the secondary school in Meshed slapped Mordecai Zar's face for refusing to put wood on the fire.

"It was the most humiliating experience of my life," recalls Mr. Zar, one of Mapai's two Jerusalem representatives for the Fourth Knesset.

"It was also the most distressing — for how could I tell this sheikh that I was a Jew like my father and my forefathers? I was outwardly a faithful Moslem following the forcible conversion of all Jews in Meshed 112 years ago. Yet our neighbors never accepted us into their midst. They called us 'New Moslems.' We worshipped in synagogues which were literally underground."

When Bokharan's Jew left the U.S.S.R. in 1930-35 for Israel, Mordecai's father, a community leader of note and a well-to-do rug and fur merchant, placed one of his houses at their disposal for a lengthy period. He also fed them on his own account.

Jailed in Syria

The face-slapping incident sharpened Mordecai's desire to come here. After he had finished school — it was otherwise a good one and gave him a good knowledge of classical Arabic as well as French — he and six other youths decided to come here, leaving Iran without passports. He was 22 then. They were jailed ten days in Syria for illegal entry, made it across to Lebanon, and after an overnight dash on foot, reached Palestine and the beckoning arms of mandatory officials. The boys spent 83 days in jail.

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He views Jerusalem as a "city of ethnic communities par excellence." "Many of them moved into abandoned quarters like Sham'a, Lower Lifta, Tanous, Mercas Mishari and parts of Musrara. These quarters must be razed. The families must be resettled in new housing projects. Until they are, they will feel that they are being discriminated against."

One way to solve the problem, Mr. Zar believes, is to allow these communities to elect their own representatives to the local authorities and the Knesset. Thus they could bring their community's specific problems before the proper forum as members of that forum.

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VERY NEAR THE BONE

Dig Reveals Ancient Acre Was Hellenist Stronghold

By SHIMON APPLEBAUM

WHEN the Public Works Department began to build Acre's much-needed new post-office, telephone exchange, in Rehov Ben-Ami, it was only to be expected that they would hit something of ancient Acre. The fact is that the cruciform structure that the whole area is the grave of famous men, cuts very near the bone where this country concerned, and it is difficult to put a spade in anywhere — least of all in an ancient city area — without disturbing something of the sort.

This means that the Antiquities Law must be enforced with a sense of proportion and tact; but intervention here was well justified by one of the most important discoveries that was thrown up when the post-office cellar was built — to wit, a Greek inscription of the late second or early third century BCE. This inscription dedicated to the God Zeus Soter by a high official and decorated by Mr. J. Landau of the Department of Antiquities, named three Seleucid sovereigns.

Various other architectural fragments appeared along with a very large quantity of pottery of Hellenistic date, including numerous stamped handles belonging to Rhodian amphorae. Thus there was quite enough to warrant the belief that there had been an important building here at the last three centuries before the current era, and as few buildings of this date have been investigated in this country — least of all at Acre — the Department of Antiquities asked the Postmaster-General to delay further building.

The Post Office, indeed, has a certain antiquarian tradition, to judge from its first stamps, featuring the coins of the Second Temple period and the revolt of Bar Kokhba. The Postmaster-General therefore evinced understanding and excavations were begun by the author on behalf of the Department of Antiquities. They continued for six weeks.

far from the first or only area to be occupied in the vicinity in ancient times. The peninsula town, although it looks like a typical Phoenician site, has yielded nothing earlier than Hellenistic remains, and its Crusader and 18th century buildings; the original city was on Tel el-Fukhar to the east of the present area, and this was at least as old as the Middle Bronze Age (2100-1500 BCE). In the Persian period Acre's population was such that it spread outward from the foot of the mound roughly along the present highway to Safad (whose western prolongation is Rehov Ben-Ami) towards the "old city."

The "Post Office" site is at the focal point midway between the two centres; moreover, its pottery showed nothing of the Hellenistic period and practically nothing traceable to the Crusader or Arab epoch; Acre's northern Crusader extension lay farther west. The chances, therefore, of investigating an uncomplicated Hellenistic (and possibly older) area, were very promising.

Indications suggested that the most important finds were to be made in the immediate vicinity of the Post Office basement, which had already been in the area. It was here accordingly that the excavations were made.

Robber Trenches

There proved to have been much interference and destruction even before our Public Works Department commenced to build, and the section which our trenches revealed was something of a mess. A liberal education in a country where "dirt archaeology" (as British archaeologists somewhat opprobriously name the handling of street-dug-up remains) is not a familiar branch. At a number of points "robber trenches" had been dug down to the Hellenistic level at 3 metres in order to rob the Hellenistic masonry for building purposes; somewhat later, pits had been dug from much the same surface, then filled up during

some levelling operation, probably in the Mameluke period or after; one may suppose either during the fortification of Acre or during one of the sieges which have beset the city.

Immediately south of the basement, however, a complete and relatively undisturbed building was found. These were of the Hellenistic and Roman period. Time did not allow us to penetrate the Persian stratum, whose existence could be hypothetically assumed from the pottery recovered; but above it was a Hellenistic building of solid construction (albeit much robbed) and some size (about eight metres by eight), of which we found the north, east and south sides and the south-east and south-west corners. Its south-east angle was of solid platform construction and contained reused masonry, also an orthostate, a characteristic of Greek temples; its north wall had an impressive door in the centre.

Sacred Building

As, according to information, the inscription we have described was found due north of this door, it seemed reasonable to suppose that we have here a sacred building, and that the dedication to Zeus came from the vicinity of the altar, which usually lay in front of the main entrance of sacred edifices. The pottery suggested that the structure originated about the third or second century BCE. Further work on the finds is needed before a final conclusion can be reached.

At a time when the north wall of this building was already in ruins, a masonry water-channel closed with flagstones and originally containing a lead pipe was made along its north wall, connected, apparently, with a structure to the north, and possessing two northward branches. Then, or later, another long narrow building was built parallel and to the south, crossing the original Hellenistic shrine. These structures belonged to the Roman period, and do not appear to have lasted

beyond the first century BCE. Over them was laid a plaster floor, which possessed a major pier in its centre. It is interesting to note that the Hellenistic and Roman buildings were orientated east-west, this latest structure (probably also Roman) was parallel with the street, showing that the present street, which originated in mandatory days, represents a much older line.

There is one riddle. Among the finds from the post-office basement was a sandstone column drum of over a metre diameter, which was found in the rubble of a destroyed building occurred from this level upwards. Did the column drum belong to a very early fourth century edifice? We do know that Acre was one of the earliest points of Greek settlement in the country, for Demosthenes mentions Athenians resident there. It is called a Greek city in a Cretan inscription of about 330, and Alexander the Great made Acre his base and mint.

Generally, our inscription shows that we are here in a Hellenistic administrative — possibly military — area, and the numerous stamped Rhodian amphora handles, indicating the import of wine and oil — are not opposed to such a belief. Zeus Soter, too, was a very official god, closely connected with the Roman regime. Possibly the site remained military in the Roman period; Akko served as the military base of Vespasian and Titus in 68-70.

One other unexpected find may throw a little light on the occupants of this area. This was an unusually large animal bone, found in the Roman stratum close to the south-east corner of the temple. It had been chopped for meat. Its exact identity is at present under investigation; it might turn out to belong to a hippopotamus or to a small elephant. Whatever the animal was — did it serve as an official sacrifice to Zeus the Saviour — may be after successful elections?

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PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1957 AND 1958

| INCOME | | GENERAL BUSINESS | | OUTGO | |
|---|---------------|------------------|---------------|--|----------------|
| | | FRS. FRANCAIS | | | |
| | | 1957 | 1958 | 1957 | 1958 |
| Premium Reserve and Outstanding Claims at close of preceding year | 4,508,191,201 | 4,544,526,507 | 4,544,526,507 | Premium paid to Reinsurers | 2,329,912,891 |
| Premium received | 5,678,772,828 | 6,211,443,365 | 6,211,443,365 | Claims and Payments for surrender of policies | 1,720,321,364 |
| Interest on investment | 218,401,125 | 271,158,125 | 271,158,125 | Expenses of management and commissions | 758,241,645 |
| Other Income | 571,709,549 | 406,773,968 | 406,773,968 | Taxes | 545,087,094 |
| | | | | Other expenditure | 1,720,146,521 |
| | | | | Premium reserve and outstanding at close of year | 3,776,438,089 |
| | | | | Profit balance of financial year | 64,526,737 |
| | | | | | 64,526,737 |
| | | | | | 11,078,074,953 |
| | | | | | 12,623,729,968 |

BALANCE SHEETS AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1957 AND 1958

| LIABILITIES | | GENERAL BUSINESS FRS. FRANCAIS | | ASSETS | | GENERAL BUSINESS FRS. FRANCAIS | |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | 1957 | 1958 | | | 1957 | 1958 |
| Share Capital | | 100,000,000 | 100,000,000 | Cash on hand and deposits on current account | | 1,236,113,927 | 948,097,160 |
| Special Reserves | | 184,097,247 | 138,882,762 | with banks | | 948,098,212 | 8,299,548,136 |
| Reserve for unexpired risks and claims outstanding | | 8,402,118,834 | 8,932,351,085 | Real Estate | | 5,648,456,136 | 8,299,547,644 |
| Other Funds | | 282,074,089 | 287,914,030 | Securities | | 1,720,146,521 | 1,528,374,570 |
| Companies' Balances | | 2,928,871,629 | 4,068,969,543 | Companies' Balances | | 1,080,425,335 | 1,147,681,680 |
| Agents Balances | | 400,552,477 | 449,140,164 | Agents Balances | | 288,300,205 | 435,907,594 |
| Sundry Creditors | | 10,970,818 | 84,480,342 | Sundry Debtors | | | |
| Profit and Loss Account | | 93,938,375 | 86,788,018 | | | | |
| | | <u>10,945,617,487</u> | <u>11,967,158,228</u> | | | <u>10,945,617,487</u> | <u>11,967,158,228</u> |

Economic News from Abroad

Aramco areas
The Saudi Arabian government has intimated its intention to revise the terms of Aramco's concession to reduce the area it covers. The government claims that large tracts included in the concession have not yet been tapped by the company, either because they are considered completely barren or because Aramco would like to delay their exploitation. In either case, the government would like to try to offer these areas to competing oil companies.

Defending the Dollar
Although the great wave of speculation in the dollar has subsided, the basic problem remains, and the U.S. authorities had to

THE JERUSALEM POST

Friday, November 20, 1959

AFTER a prolonged spell of stable, even somewhat sagging food and consumer-goods prices, some agitation has been noticeable in the provisions market. This has been popularly interpreted as the sign of a general price rise in the near future. It is argued that having passed polling day the Government is no longer so keenly interested in keeping a lid on the cost-of-living. But since liberal tenets and financial orthodoxy have become our official creed, a balanced budget is virtually a necessity, and unproductive subsidies to consumer goods should not unnaturally be expected to be the first to be dumped overboard. Bread and milk prices, bus fares etc. would rise to their "natural" level, and the resultant pressure could easily affect other commodities.

This reasoning, backed by recollections of years of inflation as well as new price claims, has gained some public currency — but is based on outdated facts. There is no denial that the price of many items is still artificially depressed by the import of machinery, irrigation water, rail freight, electric power and loan capital may be cited as glaring examples. But the days when the Treasury's subsidies were of major importance in this respect are gone. The original estimates for the current fiscal year envisaged that the total of subsidies for price reduction would amount to IL38m., of which IL23m. would be financed by surcharges on fodder and government-imported foods (apart from IL15m. from "grey market" imports), i.e., also paid by consumers. These estimates were subsequently revised, the bus subsidy maintained, the milk subsidy turned into a guaranteed minimum price, etc. The eventual deficit balance is thus increased to perhaps as much as IL40m., but this amount would represent less than 1.5 per cent of the nation's aggregate personal spending. Therefore, even the complete removal of this prop would hardly bring shattering repercussions. It should be borne in mind that when subsidized rationed items were abolished earlier this year, the impact on the price level was negligible.

Moreover, now that a firm government is about to be formed, economic policy may be expected to be aimed at long-range objectives, and more carefully coordinated than has hitherto been the case, thus in effect reducing the inflationary danger. While the saving of several millions cannot be lightly dismissed this should not, of course, be allowed to affect such basic issues as wage stability and newly established confidence in the Israel pound. It would be the height of folly to cause a jerk in the c.o.l. index at a time when wage agreements for the next year are being discussed. Even later on the procedure should be gradual and pragmatic, with each decision being made according to the merits of the case.

The standard bread subsidy, for example, may be a mechanical case of superfluous spending on consumption, but that does not mean that it should be abolished overnight. As long as the price of bread is controlled, its calculation is inevitably based on the cost-plus principle, and the savings to the Treasury will have to be offset at the consumer's expense. But the situation will change if free competition between bakeries is restored, bringing in its wake reduced operation costs and the squeezing out of the less efficient units.

Similarly, the bus fare subsidy can hardly be justified on economic grounds, but its abolition will be of little consequence if it is not linked with measures to introduce effective public controls and competitive incentives that will curb the co-operatives' monopolistic powers.

As regards milk, the floor price guarantee will apparently not be extended beyond the end of December, but no further decisions can be considered without delving much deeper into the complex problem of planning of agricultural production. The same is true of subsidies on sugar, cotton, and vegetables. All have played a useful role during an initial or transitional period of local production, but are now due for reappraisal in view of changed circumstances. However, the basic consideration in this reappraisal should be neither the Treasury's potential savings nor the consumer's rather limited interest, but the subsidies' functional impact — positive or negative — on the eventual progress of the economy.

acknowledge the necessity of adopting special policies to check the steady drain on America's gold reserves. In the second quarter of 1959 the U.S. ran a small trading deficit for the first time in 35 years, and in the second half of the year the trade balance will be influenced by the great steel strike, which has presumably affected exports much more than imports.

In addition, the U.S. has been losing between \$300m. and \$1,000m. in each of the last five quarters on account of foreign loans and investments, aid to foreign countries, and the outflow of "hot money," not to mention special military aid programmes. Thus the aggregate deficit in its balance of payments will probably be nearer to \$3,000m. than to \$4,000m. in 1959. Although about half of this amount may be offset by an increase in foreign dollar balances, the resultant loss of gold reserves is expected to be very substantial, though less than the \$2,000m. of last year.

To be sure, America's gold reserves still amount to almost \$30,000m., and thus exceed by nearly \$5,000m. the aggregate dollar balances held abroad, but the Administration has decided that the situation is too serious to rely on such a margin of safety to stop internal inflation (in particular in view of the wage impulse resulting from the deadlocked steel pay issue), and it is going to adopt more direct economic measures.

The first step was the decision to link loans from the Development Loan Fund to purchases in America, giving a boost to exports. This is to be followed by cuts in infrastructure procurement and in economic and military aid, coupled with a more protectionist policy, in order to reduce imports. At the same time, pressure to abolish what discrimination there remains against dollar goods will be stepped up in order to secure more outlets for American export commodities. However, this policy ultimately depends for its success on the competitive cost of American products, and thus upon the internal price and wage level of the U.S. in relation to that of other countries.

Capital for Commonwealth
During the last five years Britain has been investing in the Commonwealth countries at a rate of \$240m. annually, according to recently published figures. This includes \$40m. a year in Canada, of which approximately one-half was repayment of the British government debt. Most of the capital outflow to Commonwealth countries is accounted for by private investments, which also include funds raised on the London stock market. However, considerable funds have also been made available from public sources, including government loans and grants, investments made by the Colonial Development Corporation, and sterling released to the World Bank for the purpose of loans for various development projects.

Stocks and Commodities

Mixed Trend in Tel Aviv
THE trend was easier in Tel Aviv, but towards the end of the week some of the prices recovered and sentiment was much better. In the linked bonds section Tavel Dollar went under 100 per cent for the first time in several months, with almost all other dollar-linked bonds losing between one and three points. Some slight and short-lived interest was displayed in a few index-linked bonds on account of the advance of the C-o-L index by 1 point in November. Rasco's IL3m. issue, linked half-and-half to the dollar and the cost-of-living index, was quickly taken up.

Delek shares were a firm feature throughout the week, helped by the rise in the interim dividend. This is significant particularly after the increase in the Company's capital. A new issue may be in the offing.

N.Y. Active and Lower
ON Wall Street, the rally following the steel workers' return to work was short-lived and a steady decline of prices set in. The uncertainty about the steel dispute appear to worry investors. Only on November 17, after prices had drifted by more than 10 points, was a modest recovery reported, and the Dow Jones average for 30 industrials was 635.52 as against 648.14 a week earlier.

Retreat in London
AFTER touching new highs the industrial section of the London market suffered a considerable retreat, probably on profit-taking. The Chancellor's reiteration of the need for lower prices in industry and the Bank of England's recent warning about the equity boom were the main reasons why sentiment deteriorated in the equities section. On November 17 Reuters daily index for gilt-edged was 77.5, unchanged as against a week earlier, while industrials were 368.5 after 364.9 on November 10 and 378.3 on November 12.

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More Training Facilities Needed

By Our Economic Correspondent

ALL over the world training is becoming the main concern of those who deal with economic development. The industrialized countries must train technicians to service their ever more complicated production machinery. In less developed countries the transition from hand-labour to machinery demands a revolution in education. In Israel this problem has been grasped by educators and economists, much has been done by way of vocational schools and the introduction of pre-vocational training and the development of a proper system of apprenticeship. But as economic expansion proceeds apace, as new branches of industry develop and building becomes more mechanized, it is evident that we are not keeping pace with the training of the new generation is concerned.

Manning the Factories
This training must proceed simultaneously on several levels. We need people to man the factories. Here the leading industrialists, helped by proficiency experts, often solve the question by their own exertions, training their own personnel and developing production simultaneously with a skilled labour force. In agriculture instructors are on the job to teach the farmers how to do their job while the kibbutzim have become efficiency-conscious and work together with the Productivity Institute. Progress has been slower in the crafts. The Ministry of Labour has, to be sure, tried to organize courses for craftsmen all over the country and is bent on implementing the apprenticeship law which should ensure a steady supply of skilled craftsmen. But many of the craftsmen have only small shops and possess neither the material nor the educational equipment to teach a trade in addition to earning their living. There are therefore not enough openings for apprentices and the law covers only some of the trades. What is more, even with the help of evening courses and under the watchful eye of the inspector, apprentices often do not learn enough during their two or three years of training to keep up the required standard of craftsmanship.

INCREASE IN LABOUR FORCE

NEW computations prepared by the Central Bureau of Statistics show that the increase in the industrial labour force from 72,800 in 1948 to 143,500 in 1958 was not accompanied by basic changes in its distribution between the industries. The main changes were a decrease in the share of textile and clothing from 32 per cent of the industrial labour force in 1948 to 25 per cent in 1958, while the

share of the chemical industry (including plastics) increased from eight to 13 per cent. The metal and engineering industries accounted for 26 per cent of the labour force in 1948, the food industry for 14 per cent, and the jewelry and paper industries for 15 per cent. On the other hand, a marked change has taken place in the size of industrial concerns. In 1948, the food industry had the industrial employees working in factories of over 50 workers. In 1958, they accounted for 34 per cent.

Setting Standards
Not all of our economic problems can be solved by putting up modern factories. Part of the building industry, not to mention furniture manufacturers, depends on craftsmen who know their job and are proud of it. The proper finishing of goods in workshops and factories depends on the careful handling of materials, attention to detail and good workmanship. If the apprentice learns from the beginning that only the highest standards are accepted, he will get used to them.

It was believed that vocational schools, pre-vocational training in elementary schools and the implementation of the apprentice law would provide us in due time with an adequately trained working force. However, with the expansion of production, the demands of growing industry, the enduring building boom and the exacting standards of exports, this programme must be speeded up and fitted to higher quality standards.

ICOA Marks Ten Years Of Financing Imports, Exports

By Our Economic Editor

LOOKING back on ten years of activity by the Israel Corporation of America, one is most impressed not by its steady growth — though the aggregate turnover of the ICOA group of companies now averages \$7m. a year — nor even by the foresight of its founders, which has been vindicated by the recent establishment of several similar private and public agencies, but by the changes which have taken place in the Company's business, indicating its readiness to adjust its operations to the country's rapid economic progress.

In 1948, virtually the sole object of ICOA's activity was financing imports to Israel, which was then on the brink of bankruptcy and paid exorbitant interest rates to commission rates to firms that risked granting her small short-term credits. The major part of the country's imports was handled by government agencies, and ICOA's credits were then chiefly given for the purchase of grain, metals, hides, cotton, rayon and other essential raw materials. In course of time, however, as the country's

MEDITERRANEAN EXPORTS UP

THE net surplus of exports over imports in the Mediterranean basin may be one-third greater this year than in 1958, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The large olive crop in Tunisia and an up-trend in Greek production have more than offset the net increase in imports by Italy and France and the decline in exports from Spain this year.

Since the internal consumption of edible oils has been increasing in the Mediterranean's olive-producing countries, most of them have turned to seed oil, particularly soybean oil, to meet their needs.

ICOA Grant To Hebrew University

On the occasion of its tenth anniversary, the Israel Corporation of America has decided that it is in the social and economic interest of the State of Israel to make a grant to the Hebrew University.

Under this grant ICOA will sponsor and finance a special research project to be undertaken by the School in the field of international trade. This was discussed by Mr. I. Rabinowitz, Chairman of the Israel Board of ICOA, and Mr. H. Suss, the General Manager in charge of Israel operations.

financial situation improved and its economy came out of the controlled austerity period, ICOA's credits gradually switched to financing supplies for private industry commerce and agriculture which now account for most of its activity. It also acts as agent for several foreign suppliers and maintains a comprehensive purchasing service for Israel importers. The financing of imports for export orders, and of export sales, was taken in hand too. In 1954 ICOA founded Kishon Chemicals Ltd., the export agency of Fertilizers and Chemicals, and a number of smaller and less spectacular firms have been provided with foreign contacts and export organizations. The ICOA Publishers Service is intended to make it possible for American publishers to avail themselves of Israel printing and graphic firms. It will also organize special publications, the first of which will be the \$2m. project of Encyclopedia Judaica (in 24 volumes), to be staffed by a renowned team including Dr. Nahum Goldmann. Another new start is being made by the setting up of ICOA International, which is to serve as the export agency of foreign — mainly American — industries several Middle East countries (Greece, Turkey, Iran, etc.), thus fostering Israel's position as an international commercial and finance centre.

Although this programme, of course, only been possible due to the resources and the backing of the American P.E.C., to which the ICOA is affiliated, the change of emphasis has been truly dramatic.

During the ten years of its existence the Company's business amounted to \$40m., of which raw material credits to the Government added up to \$10m. and the financing of heavy machinery imports — handled by GORE Ltd. — to \$15m. Earnings and commissions totalled \$2m. The company's own capital is \$1m. — which does not include the resources of its associated companies — while its balance sheet at the end of 1958 topped \$2.8m. It may be of significance that commissions and profits earned on export business dropped from an average of three per cent in 1957 to two per cent in 1958, and were possibly even less in 1959.

Its future development will probably further shift ICOA's operations from the emphasis on financing to trading and promotion.

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PENSION FUNDS ARE SOUND

Enquiry Was Misinterpreted

By YEHUDA SHARAI
Director of the Histadrut's
Pensions Department

WITH some notable exceptions, Israel's pension funds have developed mainly in the past decade, in which time their progress has been amazing and they have succeeded in providing pension coverage to a wide section of the country's working population, including almost 70 per cent of all salaried employees, which is a very high proportion for voluntary insurance schemes.

The pensions paid out by the funds — including payments by the National Insurance Institute — range from 35 to 50 per cent of the salary for pensioners who were members for ten years prior to retirement. The maximum is 70 per cent. These rates are rather high, allowing fund members to maintain their former standard of living if we take into account the fact that tax rates are lower and that the worker no longer needs to make basic domestic investments or to provide for his children.

The funds have done their best to adjust to the special conditions of Israel as a land of immigration, which means that a large part of the working population starts work in this country at a relatively advanced age and thus reaches pensionable age after fewer years of work than in more settled countries. Hence the relatively high rate for pensioners who

have been members only for the minimum ten years. Moreover, in order to provide for low-income members the Histadrut's Pension Department has ruled that in no case may this minimum pension be lower than IL133 per month (including National Insurance) although on the other hand it may never be higher than 50 per cent of the member's active pay. Despite the short period during which our funds have been in existence, criticism has already been voiced at their operation, and this from two opposing points of view. In October, 1958, the official publication of the National Insurance Institute featured a study of the old-age pension funds in which the author, Dr. Nissan of the Institute, found that the pensions were low when compared with the scale of payments of the National Insurance Institute. He stressed that while the Institute provided pensions of 25 per cent of the insured's salary in return for a premium of 2.5 per cent, the pensions actually paid out by the pension funds ranged from 30 to 40 per cent of the salary for contributions averaging 7.5 per cent.

Articles in Post
On the other hand, last month *The Jerusalem Post* printed two articles giving exactly the opposite impression, noting that financing was inadequate and that

stern measures might become necessary in some cases to avoid a critical turn. While space does not permit a detailed examination of Dr. Nissan's conclusions, it must be pointed out that the author of the articles in *The Jerusalem Post* based his remarks on an approach suitable for private commercial insurance and not for social insurance. The former need take into account only the principle of equilibrium, i.e. that receipts should balance expenditure plus provision for a certain safety fund. Social insurance, on the other hand, is based on the equilibrium of the individual account but on the collective equilibrium of the group that it insures, taking into consideration the fact that the future generation will participate in meeting the cost of providing benefits for the present pensioners. Hence in Israel, where this kind of insurance is based on the demographic and economic structure of the population, the trend of the development and the principle of permanence of the pension funds.

The principle of the working generation's maintaining the unproductive retired population is unimpeachable. This is a natural cycle and the young of today will grow to be old in turn. There is nothing to imply that the young generation would be unwilling to provide its share of the cost. The funds actually pay for the pensioners' maintenance, but in groups, and these comprise old people as well as the young and the middle-aged. Mutual responsibility is a basic principle for the funds and for the Histadrut as a whole.

What is more important, the real position of the funds can be examined only in the light of demographic data, and in the absence of these no one may draw final conclusions from a partial report such as the one on which the articles in these columns were based.

Income From Interest

As for the funds as an investment factor, the author of the articles is very much preoccupied with the possibility that the funds will decrease their investments as the amounts they pay out for pensions rise. This does not take into account that while the accumulated capital of a fund increases considerably during the first 30 to 35 years of its existence, when income greatly exceeds expenditure, after this period some kind of stability is reached. The income from interest will meet, and exceed, current payments for pensions for many years to come. Moreover, and this is important, the number of members grows continually, at least at the same rate as the population.

An improper approach to social insurance led the author to erroneous conclusions. But his articles also misinterpreted figures and data. In the first place, he stated that the assets necessary to meet liabilities already amounted to between 20 and 30 per cent of the funds' accumulated capital (a correction published in these columns on October 30 corrected this figure to between six and 20 per cent of the funds' capital). Yet according to the actuarial report only

three of the funds passed the 20 per cent mark. All of them have been in existence for many years. In the three big funds which together account for 80 per cent of the total membership of all the funds, the total value of the pensions amount to 7.5 per cent of the accumulated funds at Mithamim, 5.6 per cent for the Building Workers Fund and 1.6 per cent for the Agricultural Workers Fund. It may be safely said that this is highly satisfactory.

Admittance Age

In the second place, the author objects to "the cavalier manner in which the basic pension schemes were devised," pointing out that a member of Eshkol can get a pension of 71 per cent after ten years of membership. He does not mention that the maximum age for admittance into the cooperative is 32 (in practice 35) and that in practice a member starts work for 30 to 35 years before he receives his pension.

The author notes that a construction worker receives a pension of 60 per cent after 15 years, but fails to mention that the building labourer works only part of the year, sometimes as little as 100 days. Only 13 per cent of all building workers are employed more than 250 days a year. The pensions of the building workers, which appear high when expressed in terms of the year's pay, are computed on the basis of annual earnings, which makes them proportionally lower.

Nor must one forget that in the workers' funds, where the wages are low, half of the pension, and sometimes even more, is paid by National Insurance, which pays benefits at a flat rate while those of the funds are graded in proportion to the salary.

Finally, there is nothing surprising about the fact that the funds "already" pay out five per cent of their income in pensions. All the funds recognize the ten-year period governing the pension rights of the members as beginning not with the establishment of the fund itself but with the pensioners' membership in the provident funds that were the predecessors. Hence every fund has members whose pension rights already exceed ten years, and there is no reason to express surprise at the figure of five per cent. After all, it is in order to pay out benefits that the funds were established. Of course payments will rise in the years to come, but perhaps income will rise as well.

At the moment, according to the information in the possession of the Histadrut's Pensions Department, the position of the funds is sound. The Department is under permanent pressure on the part of the members to raise benefits, but at present it does not intend to recommend either an increase or a decrease of payments or contributions. Nor is there any reason to doubt the solidity of the funds.

The Economic Editor comments on Mr. Sharai's article: "I heartily join in Mr. Sharai's hope that a full and thorough actuarial survey will put me in the wrong and confirm the provision of the funds. However, so long as such a survey has not been made their reassurance view appears to be a solid foundation no less than the critical one. Also, without delving into actuarial depths, one may doubt the wisdom of heavily relying on the contributions of future generations. Limitless though the part of the members of the National Insurance Institute is about to increase premium rates, and its scheme is compulsory and not voluntary like the provident funds. Moreover, I am surely not the only one to be shocked by the discovery that the provident funds are going to save and invest less and less in the future, and while this may be all right from the members' point of view, there are several economic factors to be taken into consideration."

Social Security Actuaries Discuss Definition of 'Old Enough for Pension'

By MEIR BENENSON

AT the end of October the second international conference of social security actuaries was held in Rome by the International Social Security Association of Geneva with the cooperation of the International Labour Office. The organizers were the Association of Italian Social Security Actuaries, and it was difficult to imagine better hosts.

The International Social Security Association (ISSA) is the highest international authority in the field of social security. It now has more than 160 member organizations from 62 countries which provide social security to 300,000,000 insured. Several Israeli institutions are members of this organization, including the National Insurance Institute and various sick funds.

It was in Jerusalem in 1954 that the Executive Committee of the ISSA decided to call conferences of social security experts every two years. The first took place in Brussels in 1956. The main aim of these conferences is to unite social security experts in a common scientific endeavour to discuss their special problems.

300 Delegates

More than 300 actuaries and statisticians took part in the Rome conference, and the scientific standard was extremely high. In fact almost two-thirds of the delegates were university professors or doctors and almost all of the rest presidents and directors of social security organizations and institutes.

It is widely accepted that there exists a very marked difference between the actuarial science and technique of private insurance and

those of social insurance. The criteria by which the former can be evaluated are totally inapplicable to the latter. On the other hand, the economic and demographic structure of the population of any country has a decisive influence on social insurance and the constant changes in it influence any scheme. But social insurance schemes in turn have a marked influence on the country's economy and especially on its productivity. This interdependence was stressed in many of the studies submitted to the conference.

Linking Approved

The problem of changes in the purchasing power of money and in the real value of the benefits is most pressing. The participants were almost unanimous in the opinion that it was imperative to adjust pension benefits to variations in the purchasing power of money, or to the wage level. These adjustments necessitate a new actuarial technique. The classical theory of the equivalence of contributions and benefits must be considerably modified, and equivalence is no longer considered a criterion of the solidity of pension funds and schemes.

The establishment of proper actuarial foundations for pension insurance schemes is closely connected with the choice of an appropriate system of financing. While private insurance has to take only the principle of equilibrium into account, social insurance is mainly concerned with compulsory or semi-compulsory insurance.

In choosing a financial system one must bear in mind that the greater the reserves collected, the greater the deficit if the level of pensions is increased. There-

fore, the lower the reserves provided for in a pension scheme, the easier the adjustment of pensions to the level of the cost of living. If demographic conditions were stationary, assessment systems would be more appropriate.

It was proposed that the reserves of social insurance organizations be collected in an international pool in order to facilitate adjustment to the general economic situation, unaffected by variations in individual countries. The countries of the Common Market, at any rate, will try to realize this plan as soon as possible.

Economic and social policy trends thus continue to bring new and unforeseen questions to the forefront. It is the task of social insurance theory to grasp the practical problems that arise, and here international gatherings can make important contributions.

Birth, Death Rates

Under the heading "changes in birth and death rates," it was stated that demographic phenomena were decisive for any scheme. But this axiom is now somewhat modified by another according to which the variations in birth and death rates usually act slowly. They therefore cannot affect pension schemes so quickly and radically as can devaluations, depressions, etc. — provided the social security policy is dynamic, and provided constant watch is kept on the demographic trends and their consequences.

With regard to the relationship between the qualifying age for old-age pensions, the amount of the pension, and retirement, it was suggested that pensionable age should be linked to the concept of "biological age"; this was discussed in

Export Risks Can be Covered

By A Special Correspondent

IT LITTLE has been done so far to acquaint the public with the activities of the foreign Trade Insurance Corporation, which is gradually becoming an important instrument in our export drive. The company began its operations in April 1958, in accordance with recommendations submitted by a committee appointed to investigate ways and means of protecting our exports against special risks on overseas markets, and its capital of IL1m. was fully subscribed by the Government, which has also provided a guarantee amounting to IL20m. approved by a special law.

U.K. Export

The organization of the company required considerable effort, as did establishing connections with foreign sources of information about the credit-worthiness of buyers in various countries. In its initial stage, the company was guided by Mr. T. Etouah, who came to Israel under the Technical Assistance Administration Program of the U.N., in order to instruct local personnel and advise it on the basic principles of this tricky business. Full cooperation was also achieved with leading exporters with large foreign markets. This last point is of considerable importance, as one of the aims of providing export risk insurance is to enable exporters to obtain bank credits at more convenient terms than for sales without such backing.

The company does not deal with ordinary risks, which can be insured in the market, but only with certain risks that are not commonly insurable. These can be divided into two main categories: "commercial risks," including non-payment for goods sold on credit as a result of default of the buyers abroad, or due to protracted insolvency; and "political risks," including non-payment in the wake of some governmental action, such as delay in the transfer of foreign currency, cancellation of import licenses, war, civil war, revolution and similar events in the buyer's country. In case of a loss caused by a "commercial risk" the company covers 75 per cent of the insured sum, and in case of "political risk" 85 per cent. No cover is provided, however, against losses by devaluation of the buyer's currency.

First Policies

During the first year of the company's activity 50 policies were issued, covering an estimated export of IL11.5m., i.e. about seven per cent of Israel's aggregate export during that period or 20 per cent of the respective industrial exports (excluding diamonds). However, the actual shipments declared by the insured exporters (for which premiums were paid) amounted to IL-

6.4m. representing 7.4 per cent of the total industrial exports of that year. These exports were destined to 55 countries and included a great variety of goods, from food to furs and from cars to candles.

Considerable Expansion

In the current year the company's business has expanded considerably. By the end of July the policies issued by it provided an aggregate cover of IL7.5m. and the value of the shipments declared amounted to IL15.5m. These figures indicate that in the first third of the current fiscal year insured shipments already accounted for some 12 per cent of all industrial exports, and the percentage has certainly risen since.

Taking cover with the company, to judge by the fact that in the first year it paid for a loss of IL28,000 (although it had insured this particular insurance item from the Export Commission, which acted in this field before the establishment of a special commercial body, and the amount in question was accordingly reimbursed by the Government). However, prospects for the current year appear to be favourable.

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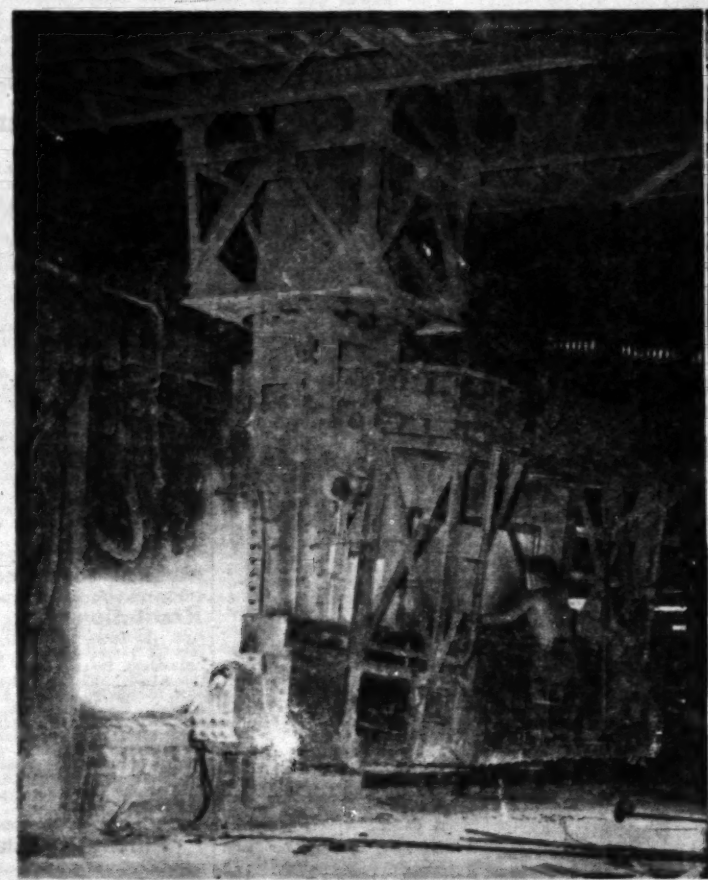
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Steel City Expands Installations



View of the new smelting site under construction at Acre's "steel town," where local ores are processed.



120,000 tons of ingots will be produced annually at Israel Steel Mills Ltd., Acre, by 1960 following completion of an expansion programme financed with the aid of Israel Bonds investments. Pig iron will be smelted from ores mined at Har Ramim in Upper Galilee. At left, a moving carrier feeds a smelting furnace. At top right, liquid iron flows into a giant casting bucket. Workers then manoeuvre the bucket over a series of filling moulds, in which ingots are cast.

Photos by Efraim Hani

Inter-Faith Expression In Bonds and Art

By VICTOR PERRY
Special to The Jerusalem Post

CHICAGO—Chicago should be able to take away Philadelphia's title as the City of Brotherly Love.

First it was a Catholic Archbishop who helped sell him in Israel Bonds. Archbishop Bernard J. Sheil, as Israelis have heard by now, was picked by the Israel Bond Organization here as its 1959 "Man of the Year."

A greater surprise was experienced, however, with the news that Moshe Tamir, one of Israel's leading young artists, had come to Chicago to paint a series of murals on the life of Jesus. Some of the city's more sensitive Jews felt this was carrying interfaith relationships too far. John T. Pirie, head of Carson Pirie Scott and Company, the department store for which Tamir is making the paintings, felt it wasn't enough. A month after Tamir's arrival he agreed to be chairman of Brotherhood Week, sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Tamir's present studio is a large spacious corner of the fifth floor (furniture section) at Carson's. It might just as well be a fishbowl. From Succot until Christmas, three times a day, he will have been painting his murals in full view of an inquisitive public. The rugged-looking Israeli was "discovered" by John Pirie on a recent trip

to Paris, where he had been working and studying at the Academie des Beaux Arts for the past five years. At the 1957 International Congress in Paris' Museum of Modern Art he was chosen as one of Europe's top 20 artists.

Given freedom of expression as to composition and execution, Tamir chose to depict the Nativity, the Crucifixion, the Resurrection and the Last Supper. When joined, the four murals will extend approximately 15 metres in length by three in height.

Singer Turns Painter

THE singer, Bracha Zifra, I well known as a pioneer of Hebrew folksong, has now turned her attention to painting. A first show of her works is on view at the Chemersky Gallery in Tel Aviv and makes an interesting and vivid impression.

All the paintings are semi-abstract but build up into lively impressions of landscape. All are in gouache, a wise choice as it is an excellent medium for the beginner and the self-taught — and Bracha Zifra is both, never having had a painting lesson in her life — and she makes full use of its richness and responsiveness.

There is a disarming mixture of naïveté and sophistication in her work. She uses colour with complete fearlessness; she obviously revels in

Fine British Prints on Show at Bezalel

THE exhibition of contemporary British prints at the Bezalel Museum is one of those shows which leaves one pleasantly surprised, grateful for one's encounter with so much talent and vigour, and eager to see more. The 50 prints by 32 artists, which St. George's Gallery — a private gallery, and not an official institution — has sent over from its circulating stock, are done in all those techniques with which artists nowadays like to experiment: there are linocuts, etchings — black and white and coloured — aquatints and lithographs. The general level of craftsmanship is high.

About half of the prints are abstract, the other half figurative or near-abstract, and the two groups are beautifully hung, facing each other. There are only a few examples of the more conservative kind.

In the abstract section, on the other hand, that sterility and repetition which now often mar exhibitions of this type are entirely absent. Nearly everyone of these artists has a distinct character of his own, and if they have something in common, it is the fine sense of balance which keeps them on a middle path between extremes. A poetic feeling, the inspiration of landscape and vegetation, is inherent in most of these pictures.

Coloured Lithographs

Some of the artists are, of course, well known, at least in their own country. One of them is Cori Richards, whose finely coloured lithographs employ representational elements and are entitled "Hammerkivier" and "la Cathédrale engloutie." He combines black and deep blues in large passages and manages to retain a great vitality even though his temperament is certainly a lyrical one. Anthony Gross uses only black and white in his etchings, the best of which is perhaps the "Valley," where innumerable thin lines, apparently drawn with a fine comb, converge towards the centre, thus creating an impression of vastness and movement.

by not against a background which shows the relief effect of a plastic map. The black-and-white "Cart" by Martin Bradley, illustrated in The Post last week, even everything to the early work of Bonnard and Vuillard, but it is witty in an unpretentious way.

Finally we wish to draw attention to two artists who seem the most powerful. One is Brian Ferris who makes etchings that are rather subdued in colour, but rich in texture and revealing something more than fine craftsmanship. The other is a multitude of details, some of them apparently of organic origin — leaves in the wind — others like architectural forms, which seem to form many layers and lead into a great depth. The other is Keith Armour whose "Landscape with Plants" black-and-white and brown on a lilac ground, gives the same satisfaction as the design on a butterfly wing.

Edith Yagou-Hoffmann.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1959

THE JERUSALEM POST

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Israel—Town And Country—on Canvas

Y. Dror

YESHAYAHU Dror, who is an architect in the regional planning office of the Ministry of the Interior, is holding a bright and effective exhibition at the Jerusalem Artists House. The impression is above all one of competence, both in technique and construction. Not unnaturally, Dror's paintings are carefully planned, though executed with the free dash of assurance, and his colour is pleasing without becoming cheap.

Most carefully constructed, in vertical rectangular areas, are the oils—landscapes and still-lives. The "Red Table" (10) glows like a jewel. "Back from Fishing" (3) is a strange combination of realism and vertical cubism, but is nonetheless effective. The watercolours are less satisfying, and look as though they have been too quickly conceived and rather oversimplified.

The gouaches are much more unified in both composition and colour. "Acres" (13), though painted in broad areas, is almost impressionist and the blacks are drawn with truly calligraphic strokes. "Safad" (20) is well integrated and handled.

One may demand more of Dror than of those painters who are deficient in the fields in which he excels. If anything, his paintings may

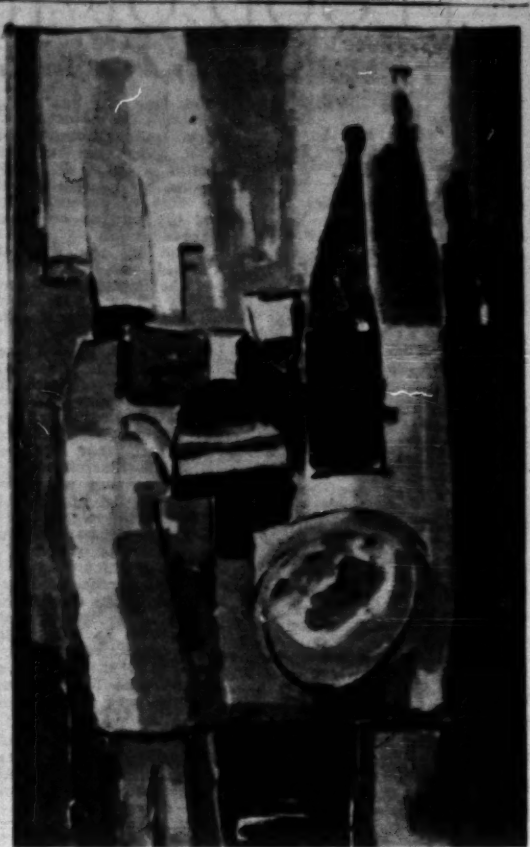
be a little too organized, or their construction insufficiently "concealed." He tends to use the same formula for breaking up the backgrounds of both landscape and still life. He could be even more interesting if he would now attempt to be a little less pleasing.

Y. Grosbard

YESHOSHUA Grosbard, of Ein Hod, is showing oils and monotypes, also at the Jerusalem Artists House. Grosbard is becoming the Utrillo of Haifa and Safad, and is perhaps nearer to that artist in spirit than any other, despite his acidulous, sometimes muddy, and sometimes colour scheme.

At his best, Grosbard produces quite delightful portraits of buildings that are geometrically integrated in design and in quite luminous, glowing colour, like "Wadi Salib" (5-6). They are like pieces of a carpet that one feels can be unrolled indefinitely. On the other hand, his "Tiberias" and "Paris" (10-11-12) descend to poorly painted impressionism. He seems lost when he discards geometry and when he departs from his favourite colour scheme of lemon yellows and pinks.

The monotypes are disappointing, technically insufficient to reproduce the artist's intentions. M.E.



Y. DROR: SIN LAF.

Varied Exhibitions Held in Haifa

U.S. Artists

THE exhibition of "18 American Artists" from the Whitney, which has already been fully reviewed in The Jerusalem Post, is now at the Haifa Municipal Museum.

The chief thing to remember about an American exhibition is that it cannot possibly cover the whole range of contemporary painting and that we have brought before us only a few selected, outstanding names. This point recognized, the display of high artistic quality but would require a far larger number of pictures to determine the exact proportion of abstraction to realism at the present moment. However, if we take the Expressionism of Weber and Levine as exceptions for this exhibition, there does seem to be a fairly uniform texture of paint among the two leading trends. An interesting point about the show lies in comparing the relationship of "hand-writing" to subject and style. It is absolutely smooth among the realists; it becomes, perhaps, passionate, even down to almost differentiating between the individual brush hairs, in de Kooning; and varies among the abstractionists, although in the main, the latter too try to attain smoothness.

The sculpture is more uniform in leaning towards abstraction, a very formal realism. Again, something attracts the eye, via the importance of the base as starting point, for example, Lipton's "Thunderbird" (bronze on steel) rushing out from its foundation, and Calder's "Three Loops and Two Dots" (metal) built up on a system of diminishing planes. It also struck me that the drawn-in left arm and leg of Zorach's realist "Bathing Girl" ties up, stylistically and psychologically, with the scepticism of Steeler's and, more especially, Hopper's painting.

idea, is too literal). Thus I would select "Automne à Paris" for its juxtaposition of horizontal car roofs with vertical trees; the vitality of "St. Raphael" (22), the compositional arrangement of the sunshades in "Les Parasols Barjoles" and the bright red of "Fleurs."

The influence of his sojourn abroad on his local subjects is worth noting. "Rehov Hanev'im, Haifa," with its orange and green, repeats his Paris pictures. In "Le Port," the port of Haifa, a roughly similar palette is more felicitously combined to create an impression of what he actually sees and feels. Nevertheless, for direct observation and freedom from preconceived ideas, I would choose what appears to me the best picture on show, his "Paysage de Haifa."

J. Ben-Jacob

J. BEN-JACOB, whose exhibition at Hazorea was reviewed in The Jerusalem Post on August 14, is also exhibiting at Chagall House. The majority of the oils and gouaches are the same, his 1957-58 period still remaining the most striking even in a new setting.

The note of symbolism on which the Hazorea show ended has fortunately not been maintained and, although the latest work re-

veals no new trend, one of them, the abstract "Carte Astrale," joins lines into activated spindly figures and a second, the nocturne of "Haifa" (36) is purely decorative in dark blue, the one and the other being overtones of Ben-Jacob characteristics. Two gouaches, "Carmel" and "Ein Gedi," quite strongly drawn, mark a return to his old realist landscapes.

A. Tennenbolk

THE Memorial Exhibition of gouaches and watercolours by the late Abraham Tennenbolk is being held at the Youth and Community Centre, Mt. Carmel.

Tennenbolk was one of our artists who proved that the structure of Haifa's cultural life had not yet reached the degree of complexity when its aesthetic problems could be solved only on the professional level and that there still remained, as yet, some room for the inspired and diligent amateur. He certainly had the ability to catch the original, yet properly observed angle, as in "Haifa Port" and "Acres" (23). But his true inspiration lay in an intimacy which was already evident in the "Haifa on a Rainy Day" of 1954, where the green view towards Atlit was seen through a wet mist. This intimacy

characterized the 1957 "Haifa by Night" and persisted in the last landscape "Shavel Zion." The counterpoint came from a tendency to luxuriant opulence, first evident in the 1955 "Old Synagogue" and which expressed itself in detail and the use of red. This quality appeared in divergent shapes in the series of masterpieces "Boats" and the composition of "Acres Port" and "Tiberias."

The final pictures, the fired gouaches of the "Mother and Child," "Girl Playing Music," "Galleries" and "Dor" marked his efforts to fuse what might have otherwise been the contradictory trends of intimacy and opulence. I say "efforts" deliberately, because they led him into an unpicturesque monochrome red, while he was simultaneously continuing with a more varied palette in his landscapes. Those who remember the artist's first exhibition a few years ago will understand the immense progress he made. It would, however, be out of place to exaggerate the point he had reached. The more the pity that Tennenbolk should have been cut off just at the moment when he had begun to realize the artistic potential in his warm approach and was steadily seeking the manner of expressing it within the terms of the best possible style. H.



ELI MARGALIT: New York waterfront.

Kibbutznik Paints the Big City

ELI Margalit, a young painter from Kibbutz Kiryat Anavim is showing oils, watercolours and sketches at the Nora Studio in Jerusalem, following a trip to the U.S. The watercolours are dashingly graphic and figurative and reflect a sense for dramatic perspective. His "Brooklyn Bridge" has a tremendous feeling of "big city" excitement in the treatment of sky and skyline.

that this kibbutznik is at his best when painting city scenes, and that he is much less at home with his Israeli viewers (with the exception of "Boats" (9) which is delightfully rendered in the true spirit of watercolour). His other Kinneret and Acres scenes, however, are not characteristic in colour, and there is no colour perspective to support the linear intentions.

The best of the oils is "Sunday in New York," very

It is perhaps a very note

MORE THAN WELCOME

JERUSALEM POST WEEKLY

Mr. David Jermans, of the Bank Leumi Le-Israel Head Office, Jerusalem, writes:

"I take much pleasure in quoting the following extract from a letter received from my children, who are studying at Stanford University, California, and to whom I forward your paper regularly:

"The paper has helped to improve our spirits, and we read it from cover to cover. It is well edited, and gives persons in far off countries a vivid picture of life in Israel. There is so much to read — we always feel back on Israeli soil."

I might add that your Weekly has succeeded better in easing their nostalgia than have my letters."

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MOSES TAMIR: Study for the "Last Supper" (Chicago).

Roman Fashion Feast in Jerusalem

By Shanti Berlyne

It is only three or four years since Rome first seriously challenged Paris for the leadership of the fashion world. This week, Jerusalemites were able to see for themselves just how close the race is being run: some 60-odd creations of seven of Rome's leading couturiers — Albertina, de Luca, Fontana, Gaber, Gattolnati, Lida and Luciani — were shown at the King David Hotel last Monday.

This was the third in a series of five shows presented in Israel by the Centro Romano per l'Alta Moda. The local tour was organized by El Al and the Citeur Travel Agency, assisted by the Israel Government Tourist Office in Rome. The proceeds of the shows in Tel Aviv and Haifa went to Ilanshul-Polio and Wino. With the King David show, the Jerusalem Post opened its 11th annual drive for the Hanukkah Toy Fund.

From the start the show was a "sensational hit" and both the clothes and the six charming Italian mannequins who modelled them were the finest ambassadors that Italy could hope for. The Israel Government would be well advised to act quickly and get together a similar group of Israeli fashions — of which we needn't be ashamed — and send them abroad.

Gliding swiftly through the salons of the King David Hotel, the models presented a collection of winter styles which was a kaleidoscope of brilliant colour and inventiveness but the overall keynote was professional. The girls themselves moved with effortless grace and an utter lack of embarrassing mannerisms that our own models could profitably study, while the clothes they wore displayed an attention to detail and finish which kept the audience's interest from flagging throughout the two-hour presentation.

Some general themes could be seen running through the collection. Most of the coats were seven-eighths length worn over sleeveless sheaths, while a variation was matching hats and blouses worn with slim suits. Although the whole spectrum of colour was represented with a freshness which had to be seen to be believed, royal purple was seen most frequently. Hats were tall and worn



straight. A number of them were the tufted "wig" hat in various colours, on knitted bands.

Clip-on cummerbunds of silk lent interest to a number of the dresses while "monk" collars were a recurring feature. These were part of a faint echo of medieval costume which could be discerned from time to time, and some items were obviously inspired by the pagantry of Sienna. Among these features were the notched (or piccadillo) edge to collars or hems and the parti-coloured counterchange of the herald's garb.

Gloves were long or bracelet length, and rhinestone buckles adorned belts, hats or even skirts.

The illustration shows four items chosen at random from among the many lovely clothes shown. From left to right, they are:

Designed by Lida, "Comella." It looked from the front like an all-black knitted sports ensemble with a hood but had vivid black interest in a startling "ladybird" design.

Among the fingerie, shown for the first time in Israel, was this peignoir and nightgown ensemble by the Gaber Sisters. The white nylon lace peignoir was worn over a delicate pink Empire-line nightgown, its fullness falling from a narrow band of ribbon above the bust.

De Luca showed this oatmeal beige fluffy wool after-

noon dress. The deep, fully-draped collar formed the bodice above a clip-on cummerbund of silk.

Among the models designed by Luciani was this seven-eighths coat of mid-green fluffy wool. Deeply

collared with boldly notched revers, the coat featured a low half-belt fastened across the front with two huge buttons. With it the model wore a tall helmet-type hat of the same colour edged with grosgrain ribbon.

The mannequins take their final bow at the King David Hotel, as Dr. Diego Soro, Italian Consul General in Jerusalem, presents them with bouquets. Photo by Hirsbach.

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Diary Of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

HAIFA does not seem very far from Nahariya as the crow flies, which is all right for crows who have business in Haifa; and even for road users it is not more than 34 kilometres, but going there is always an undertaking. The neighbours have to be involved with deliveries, food must be prepared for those remaining at home, and a great deal of organization is required to get away. Daughter has to take her clothes to school to change, as coming home would mean missing the bus and naturally she could not go to Haifa in the clothes in which she went to school.

A PART from a number of less important errands this trip has to take in a ride on the subway, so we hurry from the bus to the downtown entrance and admire the mosaics of Paris just inside. Notice that it has the authentic underground railway smell of warm air and brown paper and decide this was probably installed by the engineers with a view to making it seem genuine.

OPPOSITE us on the train is a family with a little boy of seven who at once demands guarantees that they will return from the Carmel in the same way. These given, he relaxes and informs everyone within earshot how many tons of earth were removed during the construction of the tunnel, how much it cost, how many man-hours were expended and other interesting statistics that always seem to be at the fingertips of small boys. His little sister wants no part of these new innovations. She buries her head in her father's shoulder and cannot be induced to look up.

THE man in the next seat says he cannot understand why the train proceeds at an angle. The Metro in Paris she had been given to use. She said that even the best of them — those reinforced in the centre — were not as good as they should be — and why couldn't we find a cloth that would wear better, would be softer to handle, and from which it would be easier to squeeze out the water (her particular bugbear). We have now found what she thinks is the ideal cloth — and what is of greater importance, simply by buying these floor cloths we have found that we can give useful assistance to a very worthy cause. For these cloths — which are excellent hand-woven, and are soft yet very durable, are made by handicapped youngsters from the sheltered weaving workshop run by AKIM, the organization for assisting retarded and defective juveniles. Each costs IL1.500 and they absorb water without being too heavy to handle, and do an excellent cleaning job. It is a very satisfactory feeling, too, to know that howsoever small the aid given, it is helping someone handicapped physically or mentally to achieve a measure of dignity and a purpose in life in doing something for himself. These cloths can be bought at the Akim Workshop, 5 Rehov Shamai, Jerusalem (almost opposite the Orion Cinema) and at the Akim Alliance Building, 38 Agripas Way, 27 Jaffa Rd., Jerusalem. (They can be ordered by mail, too.) Incidentally, we also have acquired for our bathroom a

DAUGHTER is most thrilled by the escalator from which she takes a huge leap at the top. She wants to know what happens to anyone who cannot get off. Have often wondered about this myself but could never wait long enough to find out. A stout Beduin lady surrounded by nine or ten offspring is trying with shrieks and giggles to find the courage to step on. At last they push her forward and she sails up majestically in front of me. Even the slowly passing posters look familiar though I miss the one of the laughing cow who looks so much like my aunt. The Beduin lady steps neatly off and walks at once down the staircase in order to ride up again. Decide that the subway is a Good Thing. Will agitate for one in Nahariya.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

By Dr. Eliahu Yarom

A SEVERE epidemic of foot and mouth disease has hit Israel, and the most stringent measures are being taken to prevent its spread. There have been some rumours of the possibility of infection of humans — all of them grossly exaggerated.

"Foot and mouth" is mainly a disease of cattle although sheep, goats and camels are also susceptible. It is acute and highly communicable, spreading rapidly throughout the herd and flock. The cause is a minute virus. In cattle there is an eruption of blisters on the tongue, in the mouth, on the skin above the hoofs and sometimes on the udders.

When the blisters burst, the skin is left red and sore and the animal is lame, loses weight and the milk yield falls rapidly.

The virus is contained in the blisters and the saliva, sometimes in the tears and milk and is spread directly by infected manure, hay and drinking troughs. Being fairly tough, the virus can remain alive for some weeks in grass or on the sides of trucks and box cars and thus the greatest precautions must be taken. Vehicles used to transport animals and meat need to be regularly sterilized and persons entering cowsheds must wash their shoes in caustic soda or bicarbonate solution, to which the virus is especially sensitive.

The only efficient way to deal with an outbreak is to isolate the infected herd, for-

bid all movement of cattle in and out of the area and slaughter all animals, burying them after suitable disinfection. This seems drastic but many scores of outbreaks all over the world have shown that half-hearted measures are always more costly in the long run.

The most dramatic outbreak of recent years was in Mexico in 1947 when a small focus of infection spread so rapidly that it could not be stopped. All through the year the slaughter continued. At its peak 25,000 cattle and 30,000 smaller animals were being

disposed of each week with millions of dollars in indemnities being paid to the owners. One angry band of farmers despite the compensation, murdered 23 men working in control parties! It became clear that it would be necessary to destroy over five million cattle and a similar number of sheep and goats and Mexico could not stand the economic shock involved. The policy was changed to setting up a quarantine zone along the borders and enclosing within it only animals that had been vaccinated. It took three years to control the situation, vaccinating all animals three times a year and even then there was no proof that the disease had been eradicated.

Although man can be infected, human cases are extremely rare and always mild. The virus is sensitive to heat so that pasteurized milk and bottled milk are absolutely safe. The few recorded infections were either due to direct inoculation, as when a laboratory worker broke a bottle with infected material and cut his hand or connected with drinking large amounts of fresh raw milk from infected cows. In fact man is so insusceptible that no cases have ever been reported from eating meat, even when the animal was known to have been severely infected.

The direct risk to the human population is thus virtually nil; the risk to the cow is very great. And at IL1.500 a milch cow, the risk to the economy may be greatest of all.

DOCTOR'S NOTEBOOK

Help For Akim

UNTIL a short while ago, our daily help used to spend quite a lot of time complaining about the floor cloths she had been given to use. She said that even the best of them — those reinforced in the centre — were not as good as they should be — and why couldn't we find a cloth that would wear better, would be softer to handle, and from which it would be easier to squeeze out the water (her particular bugbear).

We have now found what she thinks is the ideal cloth — and what is of greater importance, simply by buying these floor cloths we have found that we can give useful assistance to a very worthy cause. For these cloths — which are excellent hand-woven, and are soft yet very durable, are made by handicapped youngsters from the sheltered weaving workshop run by AKIM, the organization for assisting retarded and defective juveniles. Each costs IL1.500 and they absorb water without being too heavy to handle, and do an excellent cleaning job. It is a very satisfactory feeling, too, to know that howsoever small the aid given, it is helping someone handicapped physically or mentally to achieve a measure of dignity and a purpose in life in doing something for himself. These cloths can be bought at the Akim Workshop, 5 Rehov Shamai, Jerusalem (almost opposite the Orion Cinema) and at the Akim Alliance Building, 38 Agripas Way, 27 Jaffa Rd., Jerusalem. (They can be ordered by mail, too.) Incidentally, we also have acquired for our bathroom a

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Cookery Hint

CHILI CON CARNE is a wonderful Mexican supper dish. Make it with sausage or left-over diced or ground meat and VITA's Bean Soup and GULYAS Soup.

Just fry a couple of diced onions, chopped garlic and dried sweet peppers, until tender. Add meat and brown a bit. Add diced tomatoes. Now toss in a tin of VITA Baked Beans, and a package each of VITA Bean Soup and Gulyas Soup, and two cups of water. Simmer until mixture is blended and thick and juicy. It's a meal-in-one. (Advt.)

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New Features on Winter Air

THE new winter schedule shows a number of improvements in programme building. One of the most welcome is on Saturday mornings where the emphasis is laid on music and light features. The only bone left to stick in the throat is the science review; when this is removed to a more remote corner, the Saturday morning set-up will provide for excellent continuous listening.

Another aspect of the weekend is a space of magazine features. These too have a popular appeal. They include the standard version of "Stage and Screen," the early Saturday evening magazine on the arts and the later Saturday evening sports feature.

THE sports magazine edited by Nebemah ben-Avraham, will doubtless prove popular and give a snap. The emphasis last week was on soccer. First we had the results and then eye-witness accounts of the premier league games. The various reports and summaries were all competent. The insertion of a number of on-the-spot recordings was less successful. It is an excellent idea to broadcast an edited account of the highlights of a game but it is pointless to broadcast two minutes from a commentator when nothing is happening — even when he is recapitulating. In this respect, it is of no great interest to broadcast an account of the final whistle; the listener wants to hear the actual goals and near-misses which constitute the highlights of a football game.

The reports from outside Tel Aviv were of good technical quality except the telephoned account from Peta Tikva. It should be possible to bring the reporter from Peta Tikva to the Tel Aviv studio by 9.30 p.m. as was presumably done in the reporter from Natanya. One can understand an account from, say, Tiberias having to be phoned through and allowances would be made for the poor quality but when games are in easy distance of the studios in the cities, every effort should be made to report from them.

After the football matches (all items being divided by a wretched gong), we heard an interview with Olga Wittenberg in which the interviewer insisted on repeating the last word of the interviewee. It sounded like an echo but in fact was merely a device for the interviewer to save time to phrase his next question. In a sports feature, especially in a sports feature, should be nimbler.

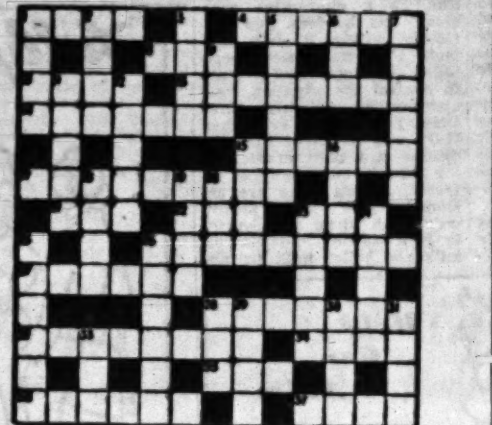
Radio Review

THE Polish radio play "Your Number, Sir" was of great interest, both for its contents and its radio quality. Like the American radio classic, "Sorry, Wrong Number," it was based on the psychological impact of the telephone — only here the basic factor was not the actual ring but the announcement of the new subscriber's number. The new subscriber is a doctor who has survived a concentration camp, and the number brings him back to his doctor's dilemma in the camp when he had the choice of saving his brother or other inmates. The flashback to the camps stressed the period when human identity was lost and men were numbers. "We try to forget the war and put it out of our minds," says one of the characters, at the

opening, and this feature was determined not to forget.

I tried to listen to the Gadna Bible Quiz but found the conducting of the questioning by Rabbi Goren too unpleasant that I soon switched off. My sympathies to the contestants.

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 1. What to do on a revolving stage? 4. Frightened, though taking care. 5. Sanction's teeth into a certain part? 10. Prophet returning from So-maliland and Alexander, later good. 12. In which scores are identical? 22. An actor unlucky to get them? 23. In which scores start to an operation? 24. I need it when small. 25. Got together to think up a plot. 27. Saves dollars. 28. Youngsters. 29. He tells you when you're hungry. 34. Letter to request a job? 35. Surrounded by a thousand and one pence? 36. Lush a little. 37. No hint of fat.

DOWN. — 1. Annoy, we hear, at meals. 2. There's a bottle in the back one. 3. An alarming cry. 5. Avarice weight-lift. 6. A bird? Don't you believe it! 7. Where a ship looks just like a camel? 9. A train crash in French history? 12. This work may be "slightly" 15. Best arrangement for pools investment? 16. The god of warmer weather, we hear. 18. Fissure more than a foot long? 19. Religious image. 20. State good. 22. Only one finger, but you can do manual work with it. 24. Eye-drops. 25. There aren't any ad-lib-in it. 26. May be suitable for golf or racing. 28. The motorist doesn't think it sweet. 29. One engaged in muniton work? 30. You swear to take it. 31. Outside cover. 33. A contrary act of words. 34. S. A. J. 35. H. S. D. A. 36. C. J. 37. S. K. Q. 10. 7. 8. N. S. 34. H. 6. 4. 2. D. K. J. 10. 5. C. K. S. H. Q. 10. 9. 5. 7. 2. D. 7. 2. C. A. 7. 5. 2.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
22, 25.4 & 2.58 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.30, 7.00 and 7.58 a.m. (Tomorrow 8.30); 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. English: 2.00 p.m. French: 2.15 p.m.

TODAY
6.30 a.m. Religious Services (R). 6.37 Exercise. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.
11.00 a.m. Popular Concert: Humperdinck: Overture "Hansel and Gretel"; Szymanowski: "The Fountain of Archangel"; "La Jolly Pille de Perth"; Suite: Haydn: Symphony No. 50 in C; Verdi: Requiem (from Otello); Scriabin: "Meditations"; 12.00 Lunchtime Music. 12.40 Chanson Music played by Bracha Edna and Alexander Tamir (Duo Pianists). Schubert: Divertissement Hohenhausen; Foulness: Sonata for Two Pianos. Where to Go? 2.30 Close Down.
2.15 Programme for Teenagers. 2.30 Kabaret Shabbat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 Special Foreign News Broadcast. 5.05 Classical Request Programme: Bach: Toccata and Fugue in D-minor (played by Alexander Shreiner - Organ). Carl Orff: "Carmina Burana. Cantata 6.00 Bible Reading. 6.10 Shabbat Songs. 6.30 Light Music. 6.40 Kabaret Shabbat. 6.50 Hebrew Songs. 7.30 Shabbat Songs. 7.50 Announcement of Kol Yisrael Programmes. 8.00 Weddings in Israel. 8.45 Bela Bartok: Six Hungarian Folk Songs, performed by "Les Maîtres", children of the Radio-France conducted by Jacques Tournet. 9.15 Friday Evening Concert: Beethoven: Overture "Fidelio", played by the "Philharmonia Orchestra, conducted by Otto Klemperer. Berlioz: "Herold in Italy" symphony with Viola Obligato, performed by Helga Kirchner with the "Philharmonia" Orchestra, conducted by Igor Markevitch. Shilome: Symphony No. 2, played by the

"Kol Yisrael" Orchestra, conducted by Helga Kirchner. 10.30 Story. 10.40 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW
6.30 a.m. Morning Melodies. 6.37 Exercise. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.
11.00 a.m. Popular Concert: Humperdinck: Overture "Hansel and Gretel"; Szymanowski: "The Fountain of Archangel"; "La Jolly Pille de Perth"; Suite: Haydn: Symphony No. 50 in C; Verdi: Requiem (from Otello); Scriabin: "Meditations"; 12.00 Lunchtime Music. 12.40 Chanson Music played by Bracha Edna and Alexander Tamir (Duo Pianists). Schubert: Divertissement Hohenhausen; Foulness: Sonata for Two Pianos. Where to Go? 2.30 Close Down.
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SECOND PROGRAMME
6.30, 7.00, 7.58 & 8.30 M.
IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 6.15 Mograbit. 6.30 News in Easy Hebrew. 6.45 Polish. 7.00 French. 7.15 Italian. 7.30 German. 7.45 Spanish. 7.55 Russian. 8.00 News in English. Tomorrow: 6.15 For Teenagers. 6.30 News in Easy Hebrew. 6.45 Polish. 7.00 French. 7.15 Italian. 7.30 German. 7.45 Spanish. 7.55 Russian. 8.00 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
Arabic Programme including News: Today and Tomorrow: 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.15-2.15 and 6.30-11.15 p.m. Saturday Night Theatre. 11.00 Midnight.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (M3)



Blonde, blue-eyed Corine Rottschäfer, 21 (17-21-57), from Holland, who won the Miss World title, being congratulated by Miss Pervo (left) who was placed second, and Miss Israel, who came third. Looking on is Miss Denmark.

Miss World without Tears

By S. J. GOLDSMITH

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON.

ZIVA Shomrat, who came out Number Three in the Miss World contest, has been the only 20-year-old of the 37 contestants. The rest were models, clerks, fashion designers, air hostesses, students, Ziva was one of the two contestants who refused to record their ambition. She does not even want to become an officer. The other one was Miss Finland, who has a permanent job as a teacher. Almost all of them want to marry and have children and be good wives and mothers.

There were no tears — another surprise — and the girls took the results like good sports and clapped the winners in rhythm with the audience.

We had a Miss Jordan for the first time. She was nowhere near the top — a nice looking girl who might easily pass unnoticed in the street — Amman or London.

She was described as a student, which was a good idea. Better good Hebrew than broken English. On the whole, those who have made her participation possible, including the Israeli Army authorities need not have any qualms Ziva did as well as the rest, even a little better.

Since the proceeds went this time to the R.A.F. Association (to support families of airmen who died in action and help educate their children), Ziva also participated in a good deed.

By JERUSALEMITE

SQUEEZED ON THE MASTER TRUMP

S. A. J. 35.2

H. S. D. A. 36.6

C. J. 37.5

S. K. Q. 10. 7. 8. N. S. 34. H. 6. 4. 2. D. K. J. 10. 5. C. K. S. H. Q. 10. 9. 5. 7. 2. D. 7. 2. C. A. 7. 5. 2.

West North East South

18 Db INT 2H

2NT 3H

Db — — —

S. 10.7 S. —

H. 10.7 H. —

D. 9.9 D. 10.5

C. — C. 10.9

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H. 10.7 H. —

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C. — C. 10.9

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H. 10.7 H. —

D. 9.9 D. 10.5

C. — C. 10.9

Obel's French Farce Falls Flat

Obel presents "Hotel Paradiso" by Georges Feydeau and Maurice Desvallieres. Adapted by Tevye Lerner. Hebrew: Yair Ben-Zur; Direction: Moshe Ben-Zur.

IN all fairness to the Obel's production of "Hotel Paradiso," I should like to start out by saying that I have a long-standing allergy to French farces of pre-World War One vintage. French humour can be wonderful, but the turn-of-the-century farce was a single-track affair which inevitably led to the bedroom. However, the Peter Lennox adaptation of "Hotel Paradiso" is better than most plays of this genre. It has some lusty and boisterous humour and a number of hilarious situations.

The play centres around the henpecked Boniface, his shrewish wife, Angeline, and their neighbours, the Cots.

Mr. Cot is aloof and indifferent to his charming sex-starved wife, Marcelle. Boniface decides to make up for Cot's deficiencies and numerous other "characters" and complications are introduced to complicate the smooth course of love. All of them wind up in the Hotel Paradiso, which has a multiple supply of bedrooms instead of the usual one or two that are the standard equipment for this type of farce.

Any idea of the original authors to make this a sexy comedy was completely sterilized by the people who played the various parts in the Obel production. It would be hard to imagine a less romantic group of characters

than appeared in the principal roles. Meir Margalit, back at the Obel in the role of Boniface, was completely at home and relaxed and dominated the scene with apparently little effort. He had little competition and evidently no one to say him "no." He was actually good as Boniface, but tried to put too much subtlety into a man with but a single thought and idea. Thus he slowed down a plot already slowed by rather inept direction.

Members of the Obel's play fall too slowly. The second act, at the Hotel Paradiso, should have moved at a terrific tempo, with one complication following another in rapid-fire succession. Instead the impact of

Theatre Notes

Yehuda Gabbai was Cot and Haya Sharon, his wife Marcelle. Ya'acov Einstein was very amusing as Martin, a man notable for a stammer and four daughters of apparently the same age. Dvora Katsenelenbogen played the shrewish Angeline. The young love interest was attractively brought in by Shafira Zakai as the maid who sets out to teach Cot's nephew (Ilan Blauvelt) some facts of life not taught in his philosophy books.

IDA E. DAVIDOWITZ

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